

## In CIA Forecast

## Soviet Arms Budget Seen Rising in '80s

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT) — The Soviet Union's military spending in the first years of the next decade is expected by the CIA to increase by 4 percent to 5 percent annually, continuing the present trend.

The United States has pledged a 1 percent increase in military spending to allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Russians in the early 1980s will begin testing and deploying a number of new weapons systems now under development, according to a research paper of the CIA. These include the next generation of strategic missiles, planes — including a long-range bomber — and submarines.

The agency's judgment is that while the Soviet leaders are clearly concerned about present and impending economic problems, there is no indication that they are contemplating major changes in defense policy.

## Abrupt Changes Unlikely

Although the paper assumes that within the next five years several of the Soviet leaders, including presumably Leonid Brezhnev, will almost certainly pass from the scene, it identifies no heir apparent and believes that abrupt changes in military spending are unlikely.

The Soviet political institutions and leaders who support military programs, such as the military, the managers of military industries and

the Communist Party, and government leaders, whose constituents depend on military production, are likely to retain their influence on the military program.

The CIA's estimates show that Soviet military spending proper increased from between 35 billion and 40 billion rubles in 1967 to between 53 billion and 58 billion rubles last year, measured in 1970 prices. A ruble is \$1.44 at the official rate of exchange.

Under a broader definition, including expenditures for internal security forces, civil defense, military stockpiling, foreign military assistance and space programs, military spending grew from between 40 billion and 45 billion rubles in 1967 to between 58 billion and 63 billion rubles last year.

## 11 to 12 Percent of GNP

According to the narrower definition, military spending amounted to 11 to 12 percent of the Soviet gross national product. The U.S. figure for last year was 6 percent. Some experts on the Soviet military, among them Prof. Richard Pipes of Harvard, believe that the Soviet figure is closer to 13 percent.

The CIA says that, during this 10-year period, Soviet spending for investment in the economy accounted for 26 percent of GNP and spending for health and education for 6 percent to 7 percent.

To the United States and its allies, the most alarming figure in the agency's estimates would appear to be those for research, development, testing and evaluation of new weapons and equipment.

The agency notes that it "cannot speak with confidence" in this field, but says that the information is based on published Soviet statistics and government statements on the financing of research and development on particular projects.

These suggest that outlays for research and development account for almost one-fourth of total military spending.

The projected U.S. figure of \$12.5 billion for such programs in fiscal 1979 is well below one-fourth of the U.S. military budget.

## Personnel Costs

A major difference in U.S. and Soviet military outlays is in personnel costs. The Soviet ground forces increased between 1967 and 1977 from 1.2 million men to 1.7 million. During this period, spending for personnel was 16 percent of total spending, compared to 56 percent in the United States.

Soviet spending for strategic missiles and bombers took a little more than 10 percent of total spending for forces subject to the second strategic arms limitation treaty now being negotiated.

"For the next two or three years, Soviet defense spending will continue to grow," the agency said. "Conclusion of SALT II agreement along the lines currently being discussed would not, in itself, slow the growth of Soviet defense spending significantly."

Concern in the Atlantic alliance over a threat in Central Europe is supported by CIA figures on outlays for Soviet forces in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. These forces include not only the army, but tactical aviation.

The CIA said that the expansion and modernization of tactical aviation and the modernization of the ground forces provided Soviet forces in Central Europe "with a better capability to wage both conventional and theater nuclear war."

The Soviet buildup along the Chinese frontier occurred during the same period. It accounted for a little more than 10 percent of total military spending, with the Russians doubling the number of divisions and increasing the number of tactical aircraft five-fold.

## Students Question Advanced Degrees

## Trend in U.S. to Defer Graduate Study

By Gage I. Macroff

NEW YORK (NYT) — College seniors in the United States, increasingly dubious of the value of advanced higher education, are declining to enroll in graduate school, according to a survey by the Council of Graduate Schools.

The survey, which cost of education and no longer inclined to regard schooling as an unbroken succession of degrees, many students are postponing their graduate studies until this spring and summer months to work for a year or two before embarking on the pursuit of their studies.

Resick and tired of continuing lockstep fashion through the ranks of undergraduates, many students are postponing their graduate studies until this spring and summer months to work for a year or two before embarking on the pursuit of their studies.

Recently, the trend toward "deferring out" that developed in the 1960s and early 1970s, when many undergraduates took a year's leave from college to work, has helped to create a climate in which it is now acceptable to defer advanced studies.

The trend is welcomed by many educators who think that students will emerge more out of their graduate studies, taking time to mature and completing their bachelor's degrees.

For the students say that the jobs and having a year's experience on their earlier education will help them to make more informed decisions.

about what to study on the master's and doctoral levels.

Also, young persons are more likely today to want to pursue advanced studies part time.

Signs of the changing attitudes are found on campuses throughout the United States. At Harvard University, the graduating class last year had the lowest proportion of students, 40 percent, intending to continue their education immediately of any group of Harvard seniors in the last 20 years.

## Medical Applications Dwindle

Medical schools, which have borne the brunt of the popularity of advanced studies, reported this year, through the Association of American Medical Colleges that applications had declined by 10 percent.

"The whole idea of being a student again put me off," said Amy Borros of New Brunswick, N.J., who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania but decided to give up an acceptance at the McGill School of Journalism at Northwestern University to work and travel for a year.

"They said I would not automatically be admitted the following fall," she said, "but that I would have a good chance."

Miss Borros' two roommates made similar decisions. One is going to teach autistic children for a year before applying to medical school and the other is working as a waitress before going on to get a Ph.D. in clinical pathology.



THEY FLY THROUGH THE AIR — Gathered in Chicago for this family portrait in their working environment — a United Airlines jet — are, from left: Mrs. Marilyn Henze, a flight attendant; Capt. Noel Henze, a United pilot for 27 years, and their daughter Cynthia Henze, 24, United's sixth woman pilot. Miss Henze completed her flight training earlier last month.

## In Supreme Court Decision, 5-4

## Suits Against Top U.S. Officials Backed

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 yesterday that high U.S. officials — possibly including the president — can be sued personally for knowing and deliberate violations of constitutional rights.

The court rejected the government's contention that absolute immunity from liability protects members of the Cabinet or other executives with discretionary power if they flout the limitations imposed on them by law.

The dissenters denounced the ruling, mainly because of "the potential for disruption of government that it invites."

Acting in a case involving the Agriculture Department, the justices said that such executives are entitled to a qualified immunity, which shields them if they acted in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

## Special Functions

At the same time, the court ruled that absolute immunity protects officials whose special functions require it, such as administrative law judges, or hearing examiners, and agency attorneys who present evidence in hearings.

"The extension of absolute immunity . . . to all federal executive officials would seriously erode the protection provided by basic constitutional guarantees," Justice Byron White wrote in the opinion for the court.

"The broad authority possessed by these officials enables them to direct their subordinates to undertake a wide range of projects — including some which may infringe such important interests as liberty, property and free speech," he said.

In a previous decision, the court held that federal law-enforcement agents were liable for warrantless and forcible entries into a citizen's home in pursuit of evidence.

Rejecting a government argument, Justice White wrote that it "makes little sense" for such agents to be accountable "but that an official of higher rank who actually ordered such a burglary is immune simply because of his greater authority," he added.

"Indeed, the greater power of such officials affords a greater potential for a regime of lawless conduct. Extensive government operations offer opportunities for unconstitutional action on a massive scale. In situations of abuse, an action for damages can be an important means of vindicating constitutional guarantees."

The reasoning of the court was dictated in part by a series of rulings in recent years that accorded only qualified immunity to various state officials — up to and including the chief executive of a state.

One of the rulings allowed a damage suit to proceed against high officials of Ohio, including Gov. James Rhodes, in connection with the deaths and injuries inflicted by National Guardsmen who fired on students during disturbances at Kent State University.

"We see no sense in holding a state governor liable but immunizing the head of a federal department," Justice White said. "Surely, federal officials should enjoy no greater zone of protection when they violate federal constitutional rules than do state officers," he said.

"To create a system in which the Bill of Rights monitors more closely the conduct of state officials than it does of federal officials is to stand the constitutional rule on its head," Justice White wrote.

In the dissenting opinion, Justice William Rehnquist, joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart and John Stevens, pointed out that the court continues to provide absolute immunity for prosecutors and judges. He cited a recent ruling protecting a state judge who, without a hearing of any kind, authorized the sterilization of an unwelcome 15-year-old girl. Justice White wrote the opinion for the court.

"The cynical among us might not unreasonably feel that this is simply another unfortunate example of judges treating those who are not part of the judicial machinery as 'lesser breeds without the law,'" Justice Rehnquist said.

He said that yesterday's decision will lead to "a significant impairment of the ability of responsible public officials to carry out the duties imposed upon them by law."

Citing a "steady increase" in lawsuits against federal officials, he said, "It simply defies logic and common experience to suggest that officials will not have this in the back of their minds when considering what official course to pursue."

The case, described by Justice Rehnquist as "unquestionably frivolous in the extreme," involved a \$32-million damage suit brought by Arthur Economou, who controlled a company bearing his name that once was registered with the Agriculture Department as a commodity futures commission merchant.

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U.S. Wiretap Reform Clears Hurdle

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By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — In a move described as crucial to the first substantial reform for the nation's intelligence community, a House Judiciary subcommittee yesterday cleared the way for floor action on a bill to control national security wiretapping and bugging.

Rep. Robert Kastner, D-Wis., the subcommittee chairman, acknowledged that the measure as it stands has the enthusiastic support of almost no one, but he defended it as a marked improvement over current practices.

The subcommittee freed the bill for floor action in a curious manner — by voting 4 to 3 to table it and thus prevent any tampering by the Judiciary Committee.

The House Intelligence Committee, which has already recommended the bill as it stands, will now be able to schedule it for floor action.

## Calls for Warrant

The legislation would require the nation's intelligence agencies to obtain a judicial warrant, under an elaborate set of standards, before undertaking electronic surveillance in most foreign intelligence cases.

Liberal and conservative critics of the measure were hoping — for opposite reasons — for a chance to alter it in the Judiciary Committee.

If the measure were opened up to amendments there, Rep. Kastner said before yesterday's vote, "I think we would have no bill at all."

Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., Rep. Tom Railsback, R-Ill., and Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., voted against the bill.

Rep. Drinan is opposed to legislation sanctioning electronic surveillance. The Republicans want to leave the power to conduct it in national security cases within the executive branch, without requiring court review.

The measure involved in the subcommittee vote would require warrants for any electronic national security surveillance in the United States in which a "United States person" — anyone from a citizen or permanent resident alien to a corporation — may be a party to the conversation.

A panel of judges would be set up to review the applications. Warrants would also be required in other cases involving foreign citizens, except for a top-secret class of surveillances conducted by the National Security Agency.

These "most sensitive surveillances," which apparently require occasional surreptitious entries by the FBI, involve communications between foreign powers, such as messages from an embassy to its government abroad, and, according to the House Intelligence Committee, are not likely to interfere with the rights of U.S. citizens.

In testimony on the bill yesterday, the American Civil Liberties Union offered what amounted to a lukewarm endorsement, terming it

"a modest improvement over current law," but took sharp exception to provisions allowing easy surveillance of "members" of a foreign power.

"This would include, for example, all employees of Air France, the prime minister of England, or a member of any foreign political party on an official visit," an ACLU spokesman said. The spokesman contended that court decisions offer little basis for the distinctions that the bill draws between types of foreigners lawfully in the United States.

Robert Bork, a former solicitor general who testified, assailed the measure as "a thoroughly misguided venture" that would drag the courts into unfamiliar territory. He said that judges would either have to go along with the executive branch or keep their dissent a secret.

Senate Votes \$1.5 Billion To Back New York Loans

By Lee Dembart

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT) — The Senate voted 53 to 27 yesterday to provide New York City with a \$1.5 billion in U.S. loan guarantees, which the city had said were essential to its long effort to avoid bankruptcy.

Thirty-five Democrats joined with 18 Republicans to pass the long-term guarantees, which had been given little chance as recently as a month ago when many local prerequisites were in doubt.

Yesterday's vote, although expected after the Senate Banking Committee approved the guarantees two weeks ago, nonetheless represented a major reversal of the Senate's position. As recently as February, the Banking Committee had reported unanimously that the city did not need and should not get additional U.S. aid after the seasonal loan program expires today.

Conference After Holiday

Because the House has passed a bill providing for up to \$2 billion in guarantees, final passage must await a Senate-House conference, which is scheduled to be called after Congress returns July 10 from its Independence Day recess.

If the conference committee completes its work by July 15, loan guarantees for New York City could become law by July 20, well before the city would face a cash crisis.

The Senate defeated four amendments that would have reduced the amount of the guarantees to \$1 billion, increased the required state co-insurance from 5 percent to 10 percent, provided for a termination of the guarantees if pension funds refused to honor their commitments to lend money to the city and required the Treasury secretary to report to Congress on the financial conditions of other U.S. cities.

Carter Praises Vote

In a statement, President Carter said, "Today's action by the Senate represents an historic point in New York's path to economic recovery and financial self-sufficiency."

He said that his administration would try to help work out a conference committee compromise "to modify certain provisions in the Senate versions which we regard as excessively restrictive."

Among the senators who voted

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## U.S. Air Adds Maternity Uniforms

The research of Dayton, Ohio, and a third of the Air Force, related to maternity uniforms, is the result of a study by the Air Force, which said, a maternity uniform is available at base expense the day after the first time.

Until now, women in the Air Force have had to return to civilian clothes when they became pregnant.

The optional three-piece, dark-blue uniform has a tunic to be worn over a regulation blouse with either a skirt or pants.

An information officer at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, where the uniform was designed, said that the Navy was the first branch of the military to permit a maternity uniform.

"As a military woman expecting a baby, I think the ensemble will be a very comfortable and appropriate addition to the Air Force's wardrobe," Sgt. Linda Cole said as she modeled the uniform.

Proponents of the plan have suggested there would be means of on-the-ground as well as satellite verification by Soviet or neutral observers.

Under the proposal, the concrete covers over some missile holes could be slid back on occasion to reassure the Russians that no launching equipment was inside them. Another possibility would be to permit on-the-ground random inspection of missile holes.

The rationale would be to assure the Russians that the number of missiles confirmed to agreed-upon limits. Because it is missile launchers that are counted in the negotiated SALT limits, a number of empty holes presumably would not figure in the agreed-upon limits.

One of the attractions of the new plan is that it would cost about half of the \$40-billion price tag of an alternative system for deploying the MX missile in tunnels. Another advantage, advocates say, is that it could be adapted immediately to the existing Minuteman missiles while the MX is being built.

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## Playing the Chinese Card

Henry Kissinger's secret flight to 1971, U.S. presidents have held in omatic hands what has come to be the "Chinese Card." That is the possibility of exploiting the deep-seated Sino-Soviet hostility by building up China as a counterweight. And whenever Soviet-U.S. relations turn sour, presidents are tempted to play it. It is a temptation that they are wise to resist.

For all its vast population and geographic expanse, China remains a regional power in Asia, not yet an actor in world politics. The Soviet Union is a superpower with global reach. Some issues between Washington and Moscow, such as limiting strategic arms, are of life-and-death importance for all nations. No U.S. interests relating to China are comparable.

Yet, the United States does indeed have a significant interest in completing the process of rapprochement with a Chinese regime that for so many years Americans viewed as implacably hostile. Cooperation among China, Japan, the United States — and the Soviet Union, too — is essential for peace and stability in the North Pacific. And administration spokesmen are right to insist that "a secure and strong China is in America's interest." History affords ample evidence that a weak and insecure China invites foreign meddling that may destabilize the entire Asian continent.

The forthcoming visit to China of U.S. scientific and technological leaders is a useful expression of the Carter administration's desire for cooperation. There is no reason why the United States should not help China obtain the technology it needs to spur economic development. That includes even some with possible military applications, such as the electronic devices for oil exploration which the administration recently decided to make available to Peking. As an oil-importing nation, the United States has a strong interest in increasing oil production worldwide.

The same argument, it should be noted, dictates helping the Soviet Union expand its oil production as well.

Helping China's development is one thing. Building up China as a Soviet adversary is another; it is unlikely to contribute to security in Asia, let alone worldwide. Even modernized Chinese forces are unlikely to pose a serious offensive threat to the Soviet Union or to impel major redeployments of Soviet forces from Europe.

Both in this country and in Western Europe there are voices counseling military aid to China. Yet such aid would not significantly alter the global balance, and it would surely inflame Moscow's paranoia. That should not deter Washington from assenting to European efforts to sell China defensive weapons. But there is nothing to gain, and much to lose, by facilitating China's acquisition of a major offensive capability.

Americans should also be wary of assuming too many common interests between the United States and China. President Carter has said that there are "worldwide common hopes that we share with the Chinese."

Yet, aside from a wish to contain Soviet power, it is hard to know what they might be. China does not share the U.S. devotion to open politics, free speech, due process and the protection of civil and political liberties. And Chinese leaders say the United States represents a reactionary imperialism that menaces poor and weak countries. That they are nonetheless willing to embrace us testifies to an acute fear of Moscow, not to any regard for our society or values.

Thus, the "Chinese Card" is likely only to complicate the continuing game with Moscow, and to do so in ways that do not enhance U.S. interests. Washington should continue trying to strengthen ties to Peking. But the purpose should be clear: to draw China further into the international system and to help resolve the vexing problems of Taiwan and a divided Korea, not to bait the Russian bear.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Senate Chooses to Duck

When the Senate voted to prohibit import fees on oil, it apparently had only one simple purpose in mind. The senators wanted to avoid an increase in gasoline prices in an election year. Unfortunately, that vote has much longer implications. President Carter is going to Bonn in mid-July for a meeting with heads of the governments of six other leading nations. They are going to ask Mr. Carter what he expects to do about the tremendous volumes of U.S. oil imports.

Earlier in the year, the Carter administration had been answering that kind of question with assurances that the energy bill would shortly be passed. Those assurances have become less persuasive over the months, as the questions got more urgent. In the past few weeks there have been hints that the president was preparing to say at Bonn that, if Congress didn't act on the bill by the end of this session, he would invoke his emergency powers to put a stiff tax on imports. That's why the Senate moved.

In Japan and, especially, in Europe the Bonn meeting has taken on tremendous significance. The oil-import issue has become, abroad, a symbolic test of U.S. willingness to act on a matter of worldwide concern. U.S. oil imports are currently down — very temporarily — because the Alaskan pipeline has come into operation. But once it reaches full capacity, the imports will start upward again. The other industrial nations fear that inordinate U.S. demand will tighten markets for OPEC's oil and send prices soaring again. It's not an idle anxiety. U.S. energy officials have repeatedly predicted that the cost of crude oil will double by the mid-1980s.

At Bonn, Mr. Carter will ask the Europeans and Japanese to do a number of things that are costly and politically painful for them. He wants the West Germans to risk a

higher inflation rate, to make their economy grow faster. He wants the French to open European markets to more U.S. farm exports. He wants the Japanese to buy more U.S. manufactured goods. But if he can't do anything about U.S. oil imports, he can't offer them much of a bargain.

The administration is increasingly concerned about this country's gigantic and unprecedented deficits in foreign trade. It made much of the point that the May deficit, announced Tuesday, was the smallest in some months. But it was still very large, and the underlying pattern is not healthy. A large foreign-trade deficit tends to pull the economy toward a recession.

The best cure for a trade deficit is to expand exports. But if the United States can't lift its exports faster, the deficits will persist and the value of the dollar will continue to fall against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark. That in turn frightens the Japanese and West Germans, who correctly see it as a threat to their own export industries and domestic employment.

For the rest of the world, the question is whether the United States is going to put together any energy policy at all, beyond the present instable and dangerous status quo. Last year the Senate declared that it didn't like the Carter energy plan, but it hasn't been able to get a clear majority for any alternative. Most senators will agree, at least in private, that the present U.S. oil exports are too high and need to be restrained. But they won't vote for a tax on oil to discourage consumption. Now they have voted to prevent the president from using his own emergency powers to impose a next-best remedy, a tax on imports. Having been confronted with a series of hard choices on oil and the world economy, the Senate has answered: None of the above.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Mondale's Role in Mideast

Vice President Mondale, who has more diplomatic substance than most previous holders of that office, visits the Middle East at the weekend. What began as a ceremonial salute to Israel during its 30th anniversary year has become an important stage in the unending search for an interim agreement between Israelis and Arabs. Another heroic push is now needed because in the change from hope to renewed despair since President Sadat of Egypt visited Israel last November, Sadat has suffered from growing recriminations inside as well as outside Egypt, and Israel has dangerously antagonized those,

mainly the Americans, whose support it needs.

Unless Israel agrees to the possibility of ending its sovereignty over the West Bank, it is totally rejecting Resolution 242 of the United Nations and inviting the Arabs to do the same. It will be back to the era when the Arab ambition was to push Israel into the sea.

Although the Middle East could eventually assimilate a Jewish state in something like its pre-1966 borders, it will always be at war with an Israel which has no answer to the charge that it is bent on territorial expansion.

— From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 1, 1903

NEW YORK — Over 15,000 Christian Scientists yesterday attended the annual pilgrimage to the home of the movement's founder, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, in Pleasant View, N.H. "The Mother," attired in royal purple and white silk and a magnificent cape of ostrich feathers which reached almost to her knees, and wearing a small purple bonnet, stood alone on a balcony to greet her followers, and she later passed slowly through the crowd, despite the light rain.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1928

BERLIN — A democratic Germany is here to stay, according to the editor of the New York Evening Post. In an interview here, John Gavit said he believes that reports of a return to power of the Hohenzollern family as well as of Germany turning Communist are all without foundation. Neither should the recent strength of the left in recent elections be any grounds for worry, according to Mr. Gavit. Germany, in his opinion, is not about to "turn Red."



## U.S. and Angola: Search for Answers

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter's dispatch of Donald McHenry as an unofficial envoy to Angola seems to represent a welcome return to a common-sense policy toward Africa, as well as to Secretary of State Vance's low-key approach to Soviet and Cuban adventurism on that continent. But McHenry's mission deepens a couple of mysteries, too:

• Why, and on whose authority, did Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, approach Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa last May about the possibility of secretly supplying U.S. arms, through a third country, to guerrillas trying to bring down the Marxist government of Angola?

• Is Carter really, as he insists, in day-to-day control of his administration's foreign policy? Or does he even know what's going on?

### Exploring

At his news conference this week, Carter said he "didn't have any idea" at the time that Turner had approached Clark with a proposal that the senator took as indicating an administration desire to re-enter the Angolan civil war on the side of the rebels. He had never had such an intention, the president insisted, and his "impression" was that Turner was only exploring "what involvement would be possible in Angola."

But the director of the CIA is at a high level to be exploring such possibilities with the chairman of the Senate's African subcommittee; he was bound to be taken as proposing an administration plan. When Clark questioned Turner about the origins of the third-country arms plan, moreover, Turner assured him that he had been directed to make the inquiry by the National Security Council — although he said Carter knew nothing of the proposal.

Is the National Security Council, of which Zbigniew Brzezinski is the staff chief, really sending the director of the CIA to high-ranking senators, without the president's knowledge, to discuss such a serious matter as the secret provision of U.S. arms to the Angolan guerrillas? If Carter is fact-knew of the proposal and is now ducking responsibility, that's bad enough; but if he really didn't know what Brzezinski and the NSC were doing, that's scary.

### Evidence

Either way, McHenry's mission, which ended this week, is evidence that Carter has at least temporarily rejected the notion — widely credited to Brzezinski — of bolstering the Angolan guerrillas to the point where they would "tie down" the 20,000 Cuban troops in that country. Theoretically, that might prevent the Cubans from intervening elsewhere in Africa and probably provide them with "their own Vietnam"; but more likely it would only align the United States inevitably with South Africa against the Cubans and black Africans, with disastrous consequences to Rhodesia and Namibia as well as Angola.

The influential President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, speaking earlier this week on ABC's "Issues and Answers," expressed himself as "very pleased" with the McHenry mission; and he went so far as to suggest that the Cubans would quickly withdraw from Angola if Namibia — which borders Angola — won its independence from South Africa, if the latter country ceased to threaten Angola, and if Zaire were no longer a base for border incursions into Angola.

Carter obviously doesn't accept that view — instead, he spoke at his news conference of persuading Angola and Cuba to cease threatening Zaire, as he maintains they did in the recent Shaba invasion. Reliable information is also available in Washington to suggest that the Cubans prop up Angola to more than the military sense; if they were to withdraw anytime soon, it's said, they would take with them virtually all the professional expertise in Angola — what little health care there is, for example — and the ability to operate port facilities.

That's all the more reason for the McHenry mission. The facts are that Zaire and Angola have been menacing each other; both need all

the outside assistance they can get; and there lie the elements of an arrangement beneficial to all — unless the Carter administration is blinded to its own advantage because the Angolan government is "Marxist" and supported by the Cubans.

If better U.S. relations, including U.S. aid, could be developed, Angola might be decisive in getting negotiations back on track between South Africa and SWAPO, the liberation organization in Namibia. Angola is SWAPO's most vital sup-

porter, and it was into Angola that South Africa launched the recent attack on SWAPO guerrillas that broke up the negotiations.

### Useful Effect

A peaceful settlement in Namibia, in its turn, could have useful effect on the British-U.S. effort to work out a genuine majority government in Rhodesia — one that would include black opposition forces now organized into the Patriotic Front. Information to Wash-

ington suggests that chances for such a government may be improving, for two reasons:

• The Patriotic Front probably will control too much of Rhodesia for the interim government to be able to conduct its promised elections next December.

• By entering that interim government with the white prime minister, Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, once Rhodesia's most important black leader, has lost much of his support to the Front. Robert Mugabe.

## Those Moscow "Trials"

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — By personal preference, and some might add by popular demand, this will be the last column in this space for a couple of months, but before vanishing, herewith a few observations on the Soviet Union's "trial" of two U.S. newspaper reporters in Moscow.

The case was brought against Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times and Harold D. Piper of the Baltimore Sun by the Soviet government's official broadcasting agency.

It requested that the two reporters "be held answerable for publishing in the foreign press slanderous information denigrating the honor and dignity of the members of the staff of the State Committee for Television and Radio of the U.S.S.R. and that they be caused to publish a retraction in the press."

Here are three preliminary points: • First, this is an odd sort of trial, since The New York Times was advised before it started by the Soviet Embassy in Washington that there was no way the two reporters could win this case and no way the Soviet broadcasting agency could lose it.

• Second, assuming that this is a trial and not a case of political

harassment, the two reporters were given only 48 hours to respond in writing to the charges, and told that the trial would begin on Wednesday — scarcely time to consult counsel or the relative articles in the Soviet legal code.

• Third, reporters in the United States, let alone in the official controlled Soviet press, do not determine what is published in their newspapers and have no power to publish retractions. These are sole responsibilities of their editors and publishers.

The charge against Whitney and Piper is that they personally characterized a television "confession" by a Soviet dissident as having been "fabricated by the [Soviet] authorities." The two reporters said the label charges wrongly attributed to them personally statements that were actually made by their informants.

"I offered no opinion on the veracity of the television show," Piper said. "I merely reported that other people doubted its veracity."

What is at issue here is not merely a charge against The New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, but a threat to all foreign correspondents in Moscow that they will be held responsible for the opinions ex-

pressed by other people, including Soviet citizens, whenever any agency of the Soviet government regards such statements as being inaccurate or offensive.

Anybody who has ever reported from the Soviet Union knows how restricted foreign correspondents are in their efforts to verify the accuracy of their information. In fact, they spend most of their time reporting the statements of the Soviet government, often without the vaguest notion of whether those statements are true.

### Astonishment

Ambassador Dobrynin expressed astonishment that anybody could possibly question the veracity of the dissident's confession, since it had been seen on television by millions of people. Accordingly, correspondents in Moscow are being asked not only to take personal responsibility for other people's statements, but to take all televised "confessions" at face value.

Considering the history of past show-trial "confessions," this would require almost total suspension of doubt. What is puzzling in this case is that the Soviet Union should have taken the reporters into court. Usually, Soviet officials have expressed their displeasure by telling reporters who offend them to pack up and get lost, but this is a new way of expressing the government's bitter resentment against reporting the activities and statements of Soviet dissidents.

It also puts the two reporters in an extremely awkward position, for while this is billed as a civil case which could probably be settled by a confession of guilt and a modest fine, there is always the danger that their failure to retract could be interpreted as contempt of court, subject to much more severe penalties.

### No Lawyer

Ambassador Dobrynin refused to speculate on this point, being an engineer and not a lawyer, but he listened to our request for more time and to our arguments. He also suggested that it was not particularly helpful to jump to too many conclusions, and promised to pass along our appeals and arguments to his government.

The U.S. government said it was following the case "with great concern and seriousness" and expressed the hope that Soviet officials would reflect carefully "on the broader implications" of the issue. Meanwhile, the judge in the case has made at least one concession. He originally set the trial for the Fourth of July, but when informed that this was sort of a special day in the United States, he rescheduled it for July 5.

### Spain's Momentum

As a Philadelphian traveling through Spain one cannot help but sense an air of jubilation among Spaniards relative to their King and Queen stealing the limelight from all other crowned heads of Europe through their recent tour of China.

The momentum is on Spain's side. Europe must now look for their leadership to come from King Juan Carlos since the present European unity is in terrible disarray. Spain's history reminds us that they (Spaniards) have always been able to stand up to foreign aggressors and so it won't be any different under Juan Carlos.

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Spaniards and Europeans alike are standing on the threshold of a new era of European understanding and cooperation with Juan Carlos in the drivers' seat. King Juan Carlos is showing the world a much needed spirit and not much more new slogans. And that spirit recognizes and respects the rights of all people so that people everywhere can fulfill their legitimate aspirations with confidence and dignity.

JOHN PAUL PAINE

Madrid.

## Examining Nonvoting In the U.S.

By David S. Broder

PALO ALTO, CALIF. — A real story of U.S. politics this year does not make a good story of July. It is an invisible story. It is the play that was not formed because the audience showed up. It is, in short, the story of nonvoting, the decision by millions of U.S. citizens not to participate in the most basic and fundamental of the rites of democracy: the choice of elected officials.

That was the subject of a two-day meeting of political scientists, journalists and lawyers convened here last week by a committee of the American Bar Association. The lawyers are trying to decide whether any changes in the laws governing the administration of elections might reverse the appalling and apparently accelerating falloff in the use of the franchise.

It is a grim story to be telling on the 202nd birthday of the country, for more than any other warning sign, it signals that the foundations of this experiment in self-government are crumbling.

The figures are so bad they can barely be comprehended. As summarized here by Walter Dean Burnham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Curtis Gans of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, here are some of the trends:

• During the past decade, more than 15 million Americans, many of them regular voters in the past, have stopped voting.

• Turnout in presidential races has dropped from 63.8 percent in 1960 to 54.4 percent in 1976.

• The turnout in the 1974 midterm elections was the second lowest in 150 years, and the continuing fall-off may drag this November's election even below that all-time nadir of 1926.

• Except for Arkansas, which had its hottest contests in a quarter-century, the turnout in state primaries so far this year is down below past levels. In New Jersey, barely 10 percent of the eligible Republicans participated in the primary in which Jeff Bell defeated Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J.

• Even the celebrated Proposition 13 failed to draw large numbers of turn-off voters back to the polls in California. The turnout was below that of the 1976 primary and probably even lower than off-year 1974. Overall, referendum votes on the supposedly dominant tax questions drew even smaller turnouts than normal elections.

This decay in the voting base of the country has taken place in the same period that significant steps have been made in reducing the legal and mechanical barriers to registration. The Voting Rights Act effectively ended ballot-box discrimination against blacks in the South; residency requirements for local elections have been reduced to help mobile voters; states with more than half the population now offer the option of registering simply by return of a postcard.

And yet registration and voting percentages decline. In the face of this fact, there was no great optimism at this meeting about the potential for mechanical changes in registration-and-voting procedures.

Burnham estimated that if the United States were to adopt the kind of fully automatic system of universal voter registration Canada has (with the expense and burden borne by the government, not the individual citizen), it might increase participation between 7 and 9 percent.

Many of those present said they believe that the politicians in power, Republicans and Democrats alike, are quite comfortable with the relatively restricted electorate they have. The wealthier and better-educated of their constituents enjoy disproportionate influence, because they vote in twice the proportion as the poor and less-educated.

Indeed, as overall turnout has declined in the past two decades, the class bias in the active electorate has increased significantly, tending to impose status quo policies no matter who is governing.

But the real question is how long anyone can govern without the legitimacy that comes from a genuine and representative mandate from the people.

Jimmy Carter was elected by 27.2 percent of the potential voters, and now finds himself buffeted about by the single-interest pressure groups. Their power is immense in a politics as lacking a mass base of popular support as ours is today.

The conferees here seemed to think that a pattern will persist until a political party comes along that really offers the voters meaningful choices and then mobilizes them to bring them to the polls.

And no one professed to know what that might be.

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## Group Stages Sit-In

# Lepers in Hawaii Refuse To Leave Familiar Area

By Wallace Turner

HONOLULU (NYT) — Times have changed for lepers who once were chased across these islands until caught and were then confined on a remote peninsula to protect everyone else from their disease.

For five months a group of lepers have staged a sit-in that creates some problems for Gov. George Ariyoshi and the State Health Department.

There are now about 400 to 450 lepers in Hawaii. Since the disease was imported here in the 1850s among Chinese field laborers, it has highlighted the lives of thousands of persons. It has hit hardest among the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, descendants of the Polynesians.

At all levels of society here, there seems to be a compassion for lepers. About \$1.9 million a year is spent to treat them and to support those who have no other support. The federal government reimburses the state for most of this. Kalaupapa, which was once a leper prison, has become the refuge of the older lepers.

In 1865 Kamehameha 3d, a Polynesian king, began imprisoning lepers on Kalaupapa peninsula, which lies beneath a high cliff on the northern shore of Molokai. In 1873 Father Damien, a Belgian missionary priest, went out at his request, to Kalaupapa, where he labored among the lepers until his death from leprosy in 1889.

Although it was abandoned years ago, this system of imprisonment is at the bottom of the problems the state now has with 12 to 18 patients who refuse to leave Hale Mohalu, a collection of World War II structures on 11 acres at the edge of Pearl City, a suburb of Honolulu. The state wants them to accept rooms in Leahi Hospital on the slope of Diamond Head.

"This place has been a second home," said Bernard Punikaia, a 47-year-old leper, referring to Hale Mohalu. He and the 118 other patients registered at Kalaupapa want to come to Hale Mohalu for medical treatment, and disband the state's selection of Leahi Hospital as their Honolulu treatment center. "We'll stay here until we win," he added. "The people who run the little stores around here are used to

us. The community accepts us. We feel comfortable here with them."

Mr. Punikaia, whose face and hands are wasted by his disease, was diagnosed as a leper in 1937, when he was 6 years old. He was locked up immediately. Until 1942 he lived, imprisoned with other children, in a hospital in Honolulu.

By 1956, a method of treatment had been devised that would arrest his disease and prolong his life. Leprosy as he knew it no longer exists in the United States. The drugs arrest its progress. Punikaia remembers the experiments when he was a child, incarcerated in the lepers' prison.

"They would test injections on us," he said. "We knew there were rats and guinea pigs in cages with our names on them, and we would sneak in and see if our rat was still alive."

The new medicine made dramatic changes in the lives of lepers. The population at Kalaupapa has dwindled, and will eventually disappear because newly discovered lepers no longer have the choice of going there. Now they must check into a treatment center in Honolulu and stay for as long as three weeks, until it is medically shown that treatment has rendered their leprosy not contagious. Then they are expected to return to their regular lives.

A few years ago, the state came into control of Leahi, a former tuberculosis pavilion near Diamond Head. It was decided to move the lepers there into a cement building that is a part of a large nursing hospital.

Only eight agreed to leave Hale Mohalu last Jan. 26, when the move took place. Fourteen other lepers at Hale Mohalu refused to move. Joined periodically by others, they have continued to live in the old buildings and to criticize Gov. Ariyoshi and the health department.

The state has continued to keep a nurse on duty around the clock at Hale Mohalu, and still provide dialysis treatment for a patient with a kidney disease who refuses to move. All the other lepers at Hale Mohalu are free to return to Kalaupapa any time they choose.



King cobra at the entrance reinforces the message — "no entrance" — on sign at aquarium of zoo in Stockholm.

## Zoo in Stockholm Finds a Job For Its Cobra: Night Watchman

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (UPI) — A zoo harassed by repeated burglaries has decided in lei its king cobra moonlight as the night watchman.

"We have had several break-ins, and thought our king cobra could be good deterrent," said Jonas Wahlstrom, who is in charge of the aquarium and reptiles house at the Skansen Zoo and open-air museum.

"We let the cobra loose among the cages, glass cases and fish tanks when we close at night," Mr. Wahlstrom said. "First thing in the morning, I put it back in its case."

He said that the snake is more than 14 feet long. "If you get a bite in a sensitive place, like in a vein, you're dead within 15 minutes," he said.

There have been no burglaries since the cobra went on duty.

## Obituaries

# Josette Day, 64, Starred In Pagnol, Cocteau Films

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — Actress Josette Day, 64, who interpreted film and theater roles for Marcel Pagnol and Jean Cocteau, died yesterday.

Miss Day, whose real name was Dagory, began as a "petit rat," or child dancer in the Paris Opera. She had other stage parts as a child.

She started in the movies in "Sermets," made in Sweden in 1931 by Henri Fescourt. She had mostly ingenue parts in French films until she was "discovered" by Mr. Pagnol, whom she was to marry and later divorce.

Mr. Pagnol gave her the part of "La Fille du Puisatier" in 1940 with the two famous comedians, Raimu and Fernandel.

In the theater she appeared in Cocteau's "Les Parents Terribles" and played the same part in the movie version in 1948. She also starred in Cocteau's movie, "La Belle et la Bete" with Jean Marais in 1945.

She married a Belgian industrialist after the war and had not appeared in films or on the stage for nearly 30 years.

## Walter S. Newman

BLACKSBURG, Va., June 30 (UPI) — Walter S. Newman, 82, who headed Virginia Tech during its transition to a major state university, died yesterday at a hospital here.

## Dr. James Kelso

PITTSBURGH, June 30 (NYT) — Dr. James Kelso, 85, an archaeologist and professor of theology died Wednesday at Mercy Hospital.

## Researchers Trace Muscle Disease

# Witch's List of Venoms Solves a Medical Enigma

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BALTIMORE (NYT) — The list sounds like a recipe from the three witches in Macbeth: Mike, rats, electric eels and unborn chickens; juice from poisonous plants and spoiled food; venom from kraits and cobras; poison from black widow spiders and the deadly Japanese puffer fish.

But there is nothing magical or Shakespearean about the purpose to which these items are put. They are laboratory materials used at Johns Hopkins University for research on a strange disease called myasthenia gravis.

The deadly poisons act by interfering with the transmission of nerve signals. Dr. Daniel Drachman explained in a recent interview. Each does so in a different manner, so the poisons can be used for a sort of chemical dissection to reveal details of the interplay between nerve and muscle.

The deadly toxin of botulism, for example, prevents release of the messenger chemical acetylcholine from nerve cells. The puffer fish toxin halts nerve signal propagation at the point of injection, as though a wire were cut.

Purified components of cobra venom block the receptors in muscle cells that receive the nerve signals. Components of the venom from the poisonous snakes called kraits do the same, but in a more permanent way.

## Muscle Fatigue

Use of these deadly toxins, Dr. Drachman said, helps pinpoint factors in the complex interaction of nerve and muscle, and makes it possible to mimic specific defects in communication between cells. The research has helped scientists understand the nature of myasthenia gravis, and probably holds clues to many other important diseases.

Myasthenia gravis afflicts 50,000 to 100,000 Americans causing muscle weakness that is sometimes mild, sometimes so severe that it threatens death.

Early symptoms include fatigue, weakness upon exercising, drooping eyelids, double vision and slurred speech. A strangely accelerated muscle fatigue is characteristic of the disease. The first time a patient clenches his fist, for example, the muscles may be only moderately weak; but with repeated clenching, most of the strength seems to melt away.

junction, the place where the nerve cell gives the muscle cell a chemical call to action.

This junction is less than a millionth of an inch across. It is the site of events lasting only thousandths of a second. But, as a subject of biomedical research, it is a large and important frontier. It is here that the deadly poisons of the cobra and krait are put to work.

The research developed after Dr. C. Y. Lee of Taiwan, an internationally known neurologist, found in the late 1960s that snake venom worked by blocking muscle cells' receptors, inducing paralysis of the muscle. The discovery meant a rare opportunity to study the receptors themselves.

If a sample of purified venom could be tagged with radioactivity, allowing scientists to see where it went and how it acted, they could study the receptors on the cells of myasthenia gravis patients.

## Cobra Venom

Dr. Drachman and colleagues took small samples of muscle from 10 myasthenia gravis patients and bathed them in purified, radioactively tagged venom.

The result was surprising. While a normal muscle cell has 30 to 40 million receptors for each nerve-muscle junction, the patients' cells averaged only a fifth that many.

But was the shortage of receptors the cause of the disease or only a secondary effect? In either case, why did the shortage exist?

The research team needed an animal in which to reduce the number of acetylcholine receptors in muscle, and then see whether the effects were like those of the disease in humans. One possibility was to poison laboratory rats. The researchers tried cobra venom, and got just what they had sought.

This model reproduced all the typical features of human myasthenia gravis," Dr. Drachman said in a recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine that summarized progress in understanding the disease.

So it was a disease of receptors, as many scientists were coming to suspect.

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## But Researchers Downplay Effects of Additives, Chemical Residues

# Dietary Habits Cited in U.S. as Key to Some Cancers

By Jane E. Brody

SEATTLE, June 30 (NYT) — Increasing research into the nutritional causes of cancer indicates that U.S. preferences in eating and cooking may contribute to 40 percent of the nation's cancer deaths, researchers told the opening session of a national meeting here yesterday.

However, the researchers said, the public may be overly concerned about the cancer-causing potential of food additives and residues of agricultural chemicals.

The chemical factors are probably less important to producing cancer in man than is the overall U.S. diet, which is high in fat, meat and calories, according to the researchers. A preference for broiled, fried and charcoal-broiled meats also was cited as a problem.

Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages was cited as a major cause of cancer among Americans. Along with tobacco, alcohol was said to cause 100,000 preventable cancer deaths each year. Another important dietary factor may be cancer-causing chemicals that are produced naturally,

including a toxin formed by a mold that commonly contaminates grains and nuts, and chemicals that are naturally present in mushrooms.

About 1,400 physicians are attending the conference, which is the third national meeting on nutritional factors in cancer to be sponsored by the Institute and the American Cancer Society.

Two weeks ago, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., charged that the nation's cancer program was spending far too little on nutritional research, considering the prob-

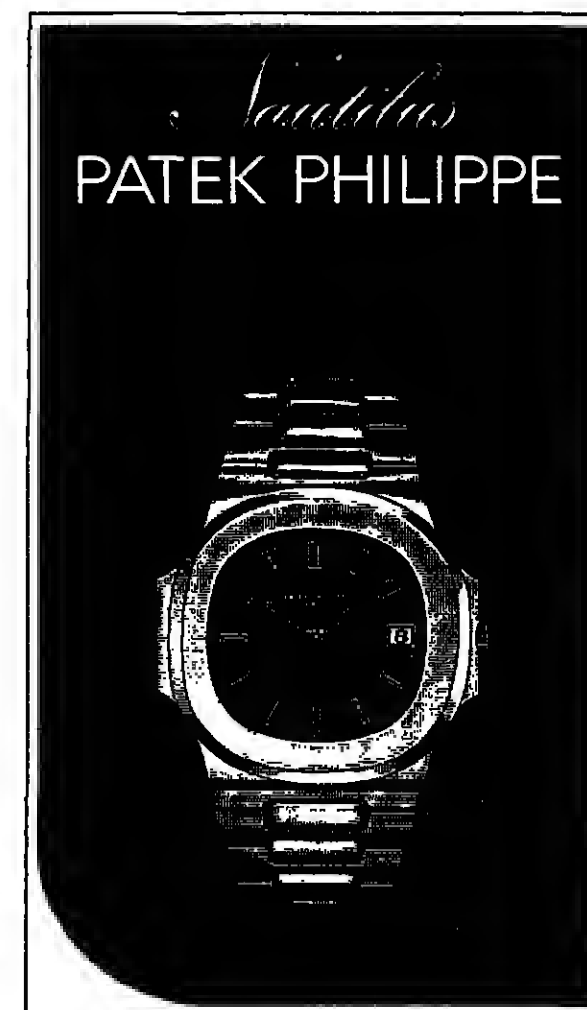
able importance of nutritional factors as causes of cancer.

According to participants in the conference, the cancers that have been linked to dietary factors include cancers of the colon, breast, prostate, uterus, ovary, stomach, mouth, throat, larynx and esophagus. Rather than directly causing such cancers, substances in the diet act as modifying or promoting factors that set the stage for the later development of cancer, Dr. Ernst Wynder said.

Dr. Wynder, who is president of the American Health Foundation,

a preventive medicine research organization in New York City, estimated that half the cancers in men in the United States and a third of those in women were related to nutritional factors. For example, he said, diets high in meat fats result in the production of bile acids in the stool that may promote the development of cancers of the colon and rectum.

Dr. Wynder said that large amounts of fiber in the diet, which increase the bulk of the stool, may be able to counter the cancer-promoting effects of fat in the colon.



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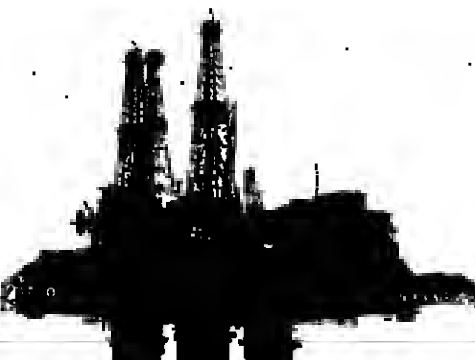
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## Theater in London Men on the Edge Of Extinction

By John Walker

LONDON, June 30 (IHT) — David Mamet's "American Buffalo" at the National's Cottesloe Theatre is a powerful, marvelously written play by one of the best young American playwrights. If the archetypal English play, from "Hamlet" onward, centers around a crisis in family life, then the most potent American drama focuses on shifting relationships between male friends, a singular sexual substitute for the family.

Mamet's play, which was produced on Broadway last year, is a dark, claustrophobic variation on the masculine dilemma. It is marked by surliness—friendship is simply a disguise for self-interest and violence is palpable.

The play's title refers to a rare coin but Mamet's three characters resemble the animal: lumbering beasts on the edge of extinction, dimly running they know not where. They are three failures, a fact they manage to disguise from themselves though not from each other, still filled with fantasies of success.

Donny, middle-aged, runs a Chicago junk shop, overflowing with the unwanted debris of others' lives, and robs the homes of any unfortunate collectors who stray into his territory. Teacher is a raw-nerved small-time crook with a mistaken regard for his own professionalism. And Bobby is a muddled young junkie, whom Donny uses as an errand boy and thief.

The relationship between these three, as Donny plans a burglary, shifts. Donny adopts a fatherly or avuncular role, and Teacher vacillates between an elder brother to Bobby and a deadly rival.

Use of Language Mamet's great distinction lies in his use of language, creating a gutter poetry out of the confused utterances of all three, suggesting the continual betrayal and treachery that marks this small community. Occasionally, the irony becomes a little heavy: Bobby, in the play's sudden shift to the violence that has lain behind the words, is smashed over the head with a bottle for what turns out to be his own altruistic gesture.

But otherwise, Mamet writes beautifully. His deadbeats use words without understanding their purpose, threatening them as blunt instruments to club others with, or as a means of keeping the pain of

Elaine Paige  
is Eva Peron  
in Rice-  
Webber  
musical  
"Evita," now  
playing in  
London.

life at a distance. Teacher, in a frenzy at a tiny slight by some acquaintance, bursts out with, "The only way to teach these people is to kill them."

Bill Bryden's excellent production ignores the possibility of easy laughs at the expense of the characters, emphasizing the play's darker side and building slowly to the explosive climax. There are three fine performances, too, from Dave King as Donny, Michael Feast as the hysterical Bobby and Jack Shepherd as Teacher. Shepherd begins as though he is going to offer a caricature of method acting but, after some preliminary mumbblings and flailings, he offers a brilliant portrait of a paranoid neurotic, pathetically attempting to assert an individual dignity. And Grant Hicks' dusty cluttered set—the most amazing collection of rubbish since the staging of "Brief Lives"—is an apt realization of the darker corners of the American psyche.

At the Prince Edward Theatre, Harold Prince's superb staging of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice's musical "Evita" almost convinces me that it is a good, if not great musical.

Prince, desiring his customary Broadway to work in London as a director for the first time, has performed a marvelous feat in transforming a record album into a show that often dazzles by its cleverness and wit.



## Waverley Root A Look at the Crab, Coming and Going

"THERE ARE three species of creatures who when they seem coming are going, when they seem going are coming," wrote John Jay, whose credits included, besides routine diplomatic work, five years as editorial writer on the Herald Tribune. The three are: "Diplomats, women and crabs."

He was not 100 percent right about crabs. Most of those with whom we come into contact do scuttle sideways, but that is not because they are crabs, it is because their bodies are so wide that they would get in the way of the legs if the animal attempted to walk forward. Those crabs to which long legs successfully clear a small central body—spider crabs, for instance—walk forward in a straight line.

The crab is an ancient animal, dating from the Cambrian period, 500 million to 600 million years ago, when the first crustaceans appeared. It has apparently changed less since the time when it first became distinguished from other crustaceans than an individual crab changes in its relatively short life (25 years for the more obstinate species), though we must assume that its phylogenetic development retraces the evolution of its race. You would probably not recognize a crab in the larval form (when it is called a zoea) if you picked one up in an extremely fine-meshed net. Floating on the surface of the water, it is minute and transparent, with a rounded body protected by long spines, and a long segmented tail like that of its cousin, the lobster. By the time it becomes adult, the tail has been tucked between its rear legs like a baby's diapers, but in the opposite direction, and has become welded to its belly.

### All Are Edible

There are 4,400 species of crab, immensely variable, but one thing that they have in common is that all true crabs are edible.

In shape, crabs may be classed as quadrangular (brachyura), triangular (coxisthina) or round (coxistoma), which have a confusing tendency to be triangular. There are crabs named for colors—the blue crab, the green crab and the red crab—and others whose colors are arresting even though their oars are silent about them like the peach-colored stone crab of the southeastern United States or the pink Hokkaido crab of Japan.

There are crabs with picturesque

names (usually coupled with sober ones): the calling crab, the close-crab, the Joe Rocker crab, the Jonah crab, the lady crab, the robber crab, the shame-faced crab, the sleeper crab and the woolly crab. There are also "crabs" which are not crabs: The horseshoe crab is a limule, the bay crab of Lake Michigan is a crawfish.

Some crabs adopt a ferocious attitude toward shellfish, if we can trust the account given us by Oppian of Corymbus, a member of a crab-eating community, nearly 2,000 years ago:

"When we observe the crab in its mossy banks, we can only praise and admire it for all its art. For it is from the heavens that it has received... the power to nourish itself on oysters, a food so fine and so easy to obtain. Oysters are avid for water, and often install themselves among the rocks, their shells wide open, licking the mud. The crab... seizes a stone on the beach and, edging up to it, pinches it between its light claws and carries it away. He slides up furtively to the oyster and thrusts the stone inside it. Then, installed beside it, he feasts. The oyster, thus hospitable because it cannot close its shell, remains gaping open until its death, while its ravisher eats its fill."

Avenge the oyster, people all over the world eat the crab.

### Second in Popularity

In the United States, it is second in popularity among crustaceans, outdistancing even that symbol of luxury, the lobster (No. 1 is the shrimp). On the West Coast the north, the East Coast those of the south. Little excitement is worked up over the northerly green crab, sand crab, rock crab, and a special case of the last, the Jonah crab. Enthusiasm breaks out when we reach the blue crab, whose headquarters are in Chesapeake Bay, a chief provider of that remarkable American specialty, the soft-shell crab. A little farther south another notable crab appears, the stone crab, whose range turns around the Florida peninsula and runs along the Gulf coast as far as Texas.

Alexandre Dumas, who does not seem to have been a great admirer of crabs, wrote that "their flesh is always difficult to digest; their eggs are better and the Negroes nourish themselves on them; the Carib-

beans live almost entirely on crabs." The West Indians have other foods now, but have by no means abandoned the crab, and these islands seem to be the only place where land crabs are widely eaten except on the west coast of Africa, which is precisely the area which supplied the slaves transported to the Caribbean to work the sugar plantations.

### Thickly Populated

On the other side of the Atlantic, the land crab which seems to be the same as that of the Caribbean is known locally as the African *crab*. Europe is thickly populated with crabs, of which the most eaten is the redundantly named edible crab (presumably so called because it is the favorite), the not quite so redundantly named swimming crab (not all crabs swim), the spider crab, rock crab and green crab. Passing the British Isles and its zodiacal crab, we reach Scandinavia, which thinks highly of its cold-water crabs, but prides them in a somewhat oblique manner. "Very good with aquavit," say the Swedes.

Eastward to Asia, we find the Chinese regarding themselves of freshwater crabs, so succulent that they have been exported to Europe and naturalized there. Northern Japan shares with Siberia and the United States the Alaska king crab from the Bering Sea; the Dungeness, whose range extends as far north as Alaska; and is beginning to show interest in the snow crab, which up to now had been thrown back into the sea when brought up with the king crab, in the absence of any clause covering this animal in the treaty regulating Japanese fishing rights to American waters. Farther south, the Japanese eat several crabs, including that deep-water giant, but the most prized is the Hokkaido, bought alive to be eaten raw.

Filipinos are avid consumers of boiled crabs of all sorts, while the Malaysian sand crab is eaten in the islands and along the coasts of southeast Asia in spite of a grayish color which permits it to blend so indistinguishably into the beaches that it is also called the phantom crab. In India, crustacean fisheries are more important than any other kind, and there, as in the United States, crab ranks second only to shrimp.

—Waverley Root

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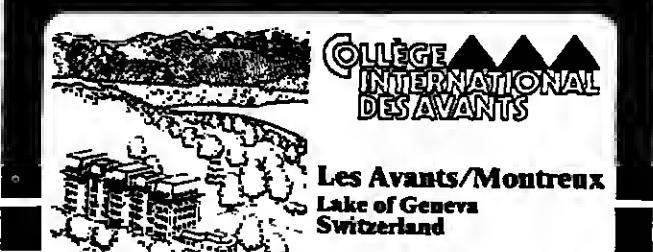
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## The Art Market

## Ways of Looking At the Ortiz Sale

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 30 (IHT) — There are many ways of looking at the unusual sale of an unusual man's collection that took place yesterday at the African and Polynesian objects belonging to George Ortiz were sold for a total of £1,757,800, of which only 14 percent in value were bought in.

One is to regard it as the first sale ever held as a result of modern gangsterism. The daughter of George Ortiz was kidnapped last year, and as she was being held in their press release, the father had to pay a \$2-million ransom. Mercifully, this background of outrage and tragedy will eventually be forgotten while the significance of the sale as an event of 20th-century connoisseurship is likely to be remembered.

This is the first major collection of primitive art formed after World War II to have come back on the market. More interesting still, it is the first collection of this type to have been built up by a collector with a classical background whose first passion was and remains Greek bronzes.

This combination faithfully reflects the complex personality of George Ortiz. A Bolivian citizen born in Paris, where he was educated, he grew up in the atmosphere of 18th-century elegance as interpreted by the wealthy residents of the Avenue Foch — Louis XV marquetrie and ormolu on the ornate side.

## The Right Time

A rebel by nature, he compromised with his culture while rejecting it at the same time by turning to Mycenaean and early Greek bronzes. Blessed with one of the best eyes among European collectors and fortunate enough to start at the right time, that is, 20 years ago, and helpfully seconded by his simple means, he amassed what may well be the finest private collection of archaic Greek bronzes in existence. From time to time, George Ortiz made forays into other fields. He dabbled in Iranian objects and owned one of the most beautiful Achaemenid bronzes. When two splendid bronzes from the nomadic world of Siberia turned up one day at the Hotel Drouot, in one of those minor French sales which go unnoticed, he got one of them.

It is with an eye trained to look at the ancient world of Greece and Asia that he trained on primitive art years later.

By then, made wise by years of

auction-going and tough encounters with French dealers, Ortiz knew all the ropes. He also had the not inconsiderable advantage of being coached by French experts and dealer Charles Rattou, who sold him objects that taught him a lot. Rattou, now in his eighties himself, was initiated into African art by painter Andre Derain in 1916 and in the course of the past 62 years has amassed a knowledge commensurate with his phenomenal visual memory and acumen.

Thus, fortuitously armed, George Ortiz, plunged into the world of primitive art. His instinct for bronze naturally led him to seek metalwork. He promptly acquired a number of delightful figurines, cast by the Dogon, Ashanti, Yorubas and other West African nations. With the persistence and cunning of an inveterate hunter, he unearthed objects forgotten by all, such as an important female figure of the lower Niger which made £79,200 yesterday. This had been in the possession of Charles Rattou in 1931-1933. Enquiries led George to Rattou's son, Louis Carre, another man of many interests, who went over from 18th-century silver to African art and from there to contemporary art. Ortiz, who bought it from Rattou, locked it up in a cupboard before leaving for the United States during World War II and forgot about it.

In the same collection Ortiz found another of his most important bronzes, the large leopard from the kingdom of Benin in modern Nigeria, which brought £165,000.

The Bolivian-French collector threw his net farther and farther. From the West Country of England he acquired the Maori lintel door, sold for £44,000, which has a near match in the Cleveland Museum of Art. It will now adorn the Canterbury Museum. In New Zealand, whose director, Dr. R. Duff, made the trip to London to buy this particular object.

Robert Riggs of Philadelphia is said to have been the source of five fabulous carved wood panels of the so-called Taranaki style, which he himself had bought in an antique shop in New London, Conn., in the thirties. One of the most important pieces of Polynesian art to appear since World War II, it was withdrawn by George Ortiz at the request of the New Zealand government, which regarded it as a national treasure, and will be negotiated privately.

The most improbable place yielded two of Ortiz' best works, a



Hawaiian wood figure fetched a record £275,000 in London.

wood mask from Pentecost Island, which was knocked down yesterday to New York dealer Merton Simpson at £198,000, and an Easter Island wood figure, sold for £55,000. He had got them from a small museum, once owned by Marie Fa-ther at Malaga, a Barcelona suburb, until they sold off or gave away its possessions to passing Gypsy junk dealers.

When he came across a key piece with a glamorous provenance, he did not let it slip by. He bought the highly important Hawaiian wood carving from the famous collection of the Earl of Warwick, which fetched £275,000 yesterday. This broke the world record for any primitive work of art.

Buying the objects was not enough for George Ortiz. A sophisticated man with the collector's secret liking for objects glamorized by previous exhibitions and publi-

cations, he saw to it that those pieces that had not yet been graced with a few weeks' stop in some museum should be so honored. His important £25,300 Yoruba bronze head was exhibited at New York in 1968, Zurich in 1970, Essen in 1971 and The Hague in the same year. His Benin bronze plaque, sold for £79,200, was not exhibited in a museum but, better still, appears in the book of Alf Pitt-Rivers published two years after the so-called Benin punitive expedition in which the accumulated artistic treasure of the black kingdom was looted by the English troops.

With so much artistic connoisseurship and so much know-how in art marketing, it would have been surprising if the sale had not been the landmark it was. Like a good general, George Ortiz was present at the last battle yesterday, witnessing his own triumph in the company of his wife.

## Around the European Galleries

## Rome

M.C. Escher, Prints, National Print Cabinet, Villa Farnesina, 230 Via della Lungara, Rome, until July 31.

This Dutch artist, who lived in Italy for long periods and died in 1968, tried to titillate our sense of perception, to juggle it by breaking up our habitual ideas of the relationship between space and volume with topsy-turvy images. Objects and creatures, above all space, are turned inside out like gloves. They are fitted into each other, conventional perspective is cunningly bent and reflections made to seem unending.

So, in an early print the table on which a still life in a window is posed turns into the street outside and beyond it; in another a flock of geese and their flying shadows are interlocked and interchangeable, as the half black, half white landscape beneath them; stairwells in vaults and prisons descend at the same time as they rise — and so on. Much quieter and resolved is a great living eye with death — a skull — floating in its iris; three crystal globes mirroring each other and the drawing artist, and a puddle in the woods reflects skyscape and sun above.

Escher's early woodcuts and lithographs are composed of repetitive patterns. They were worked out elaborately and with a more and more obsessive craftsmanship in the end. In many cases they are merely optical conundrums, extremely nicely puzzles with a quirk in them, which, once one has been astonished by them and then has figured them out, cease to lead further.

But a few prints create disturbing double worlds which touch dimensions beyond our own and stay in the mind in haunt us. In general, Escher's form of surrealism is a northern concern with the dream and the bizarre, an outlandish, slightly off-date machinery of doom set up by one who wants to exercise it, and is less than visionary.

The Gauls in Italy, Curia, Roman Forum, until July 15.

The Curia, the council chamber of the Roman Senate where the first laws of the Western world were forged, through the ages has changed from meeting house, to Christian church, to classical backdrop. This month the simple square building, impressive in its grand austerity, has been turned to new use as a museum and it is housing an apt first exhibition.

The objects on view, both from Italian and French collections, are not united to style by any means. But not only do they pertain to the Gauls in France, but to their amazing number of colonies and incursions in Italy, where they were finally overcome by the Romans only as late as 191 BC. Fragments of the temple frieze of Civitavecchia, which was probably created to celebrate a major victory by the Romans over the Gauls in 295 BC, the battle of Sentinum, is a terracotta relief in the Greek mode. Other artifacts and weapons are of wildly divergent styles, provenance and period. A small idol in bronze, found in Bouray-sur-Juine and hoidly simplified, fits no known category. Also of note are a loosely easily incised relief of horses' heads on marble; a stele with a warrior holding a shield decorated with the abstraction of a female organ; and a study of the original positions and the connection between the "Dying Gaul" of the Capitoline museum and the "Gaul Committing Suicide" of the Terme museum here.

Group, Ferranti, 26 Via Tornabuoni, Rome, until July 15.

Of five young artists showing their disposition toward the already conventional techniques of conceptualism — wire shapes on the wall, sand and little bricks on the floor, etc., only two are different and consistent: Woodman, with her sequences of delicately evocative photographs, and Gallo, with a thoughtful setup of subtly connected elements.

From Pietrasanta, Centro Mrandi, 140 Via Giulia, Rome, until July 15.

These sculptors have worked and exhibited together in the old marble center near which Michelangelo was active. This is what unites them, not so much their method or their materials.

Roca Rey's bronzes of boxed-in symbols of a strange erotic thrust are regal and epic. They are outstanding. Both Barbieri Viale and Baylon work black Belgian marble to a satiny smoothness — Viale's abstraction a simple fluid curve, Baylon's a more cubist interlocking. Lapointe's wit is leaning toward pop art as usual; this time her blow-up of an ordinary object

is a giant sparkplug in multicolored marble. Capotondi's bronze is of expressionist force while Benvenuto's marble is based on calibrated form and Brook finely juxtaposes metal with plastic. A modest but valiant survey of current trends in sculptural activity.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## Paris

Paris in the Fifties, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to July 21.

Jean Pollac, the director of this gallery, having decided that the presentation of European artists of the fifties in the big Beaubourg show, "Paris-New York," was not representative, has assembled works by some 40 artists who were working in Paris in those years. All the paintings are from private collections, many from Pollac's own. The works shown are small, which is logical in view of the dimensions of the gallery, but the relative smallness also arises out of the fact that European artists did not really start producing vast formats until they were confronted by big-scale works from America. Several of the painters shown by Jean Pollac have in more recent years gone in for large-scale painting, and looking at the present collection, one may wonder whether this subsequent bigness has not caused a decline in quality. The selection is handsome, and while one may not find all the items of equal interest, the quality overall is high.

Françoise Chaillet, Galerie le Dessin, 43 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7, to July 8.

These are minutely drawn works, using the whiteness of the surrounding paper to isolate four or five elements and to give them the intensity of an uncomfortable dream. Chaillet, whose first private show this is in 15 years, presents us with a cool world of highly structured irrationality. The shadow never fits the object, leather jackets fly, reflections are not a response to what stands before the mirror. A curiously passionless fear seems to dominate these drawings, a fear controlled by immobility. A few monsters also appear.

Donation Picasso, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, Paris 1.

Fifty paintings and drawing by artists of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries having belonged to Pablo Picasso and bequeathed by him and his heirs to the Louvre. There are several first-rate paintings by Matisse, Modigliani, Balthus, Braque, etc. The interest of the collection as a whole, however, resides in Picasso's choice itself — the presiding idiosyncrasy. The collection grew both by chance encounters, affinities, exchanges and outright purchases guided by the painter's private considerations and associations. One is surprised to discover a fair number of works of slight quality, but this obviously did not bother Picasso, who did not collect with an aesthetic's eye.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Detail of an idol found at Bouray-sur-Juine, France.

## London

Seven Iraqi Artists, Iraqi Cultural Center, 177/178 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, to June 30.

Four of the seven exhibitors — al-Azzawi, al-Jumail, Samarah and al-Nasiri — as a group calling themselves the innovators, signed a manifesto, "Toward a New Vision," which carried Iraqi painting directly into contemporary concerns. In this selection of

their recent work, they are joined by three other like-minded artists, the ceramist Tareq Ibrahim, the sculptor Makki Hussain and the painter/photographer Nadim Ramzi. The resultant exhibition is of major importance and interest.

\* \* \*

Richard Foster, Spink, 5 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to July 7.

Foster, whose second one-man show this is, is a young English painter of portraits and landscapes in the traditional style. Almost half of the 120 small pictures are of Venice; of these, the best are undoubtedly the very small paintings of the city at dawn and twilight. He is good, too, at capturing the feel of small English seaside towns.

\* \* \*

20th-Century Portraits, National Portrait Gallery, 15 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1, to Sept. 17.

It has for long been fashionable to sneer at portraiture as the activity of professional hacks, not worthy of the name of artist. A swift tour of this loan show of 68 portraits, all painted in this century, should give the lie to such nonsense. Notable are Matisse's portrait of his wife, loaned by the Hermitage, Leningrad; Tchelitchew's James Joyce (National Gallery of Ireland); Friederike Beer by Gustav Klimt; Hockney's portrait of his parents; Kitaj's James Joll and John Galsworthy — "From London"; Van Dongen's "La Toilette"; and the three contrasting portraits of Ambrose Vollard by Renoir, Bonnard and Picasso.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

## Art in Paris

## Splendid Blend of Medieval Heritage and Mannerism

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — "There are few cases in art history comparable to that of Jean Duvet," says Edmond Pognon, formerly chief curator at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and for 20 years curator of the Cabinet des Estampes. "Yes, Georges de la Tour, who was quite unknown before the war. Duvet is still unknown to the cultivated public, although he was a great and idiosyncratic engraver, and one of the first to practice this art in France."

That Duvet (1485-1570) was a paradoxical artist is apparent from a recently published monograph by Jean Bersier to which Mr. Pognon wrote the preface. "Jean Duvet, le Maître de la Licorne" (published by Berger-Levrault, Paris). Here we have the totality of his surviving work, some 70 copperplate engravings. The style is a splendid and implausible blend of a medieval heritage and of mannerism. It also bears the mark of Duvet's other profession: goldsmithing.

There are two important sequences of prints: a set of six devoted to the legend of the unicorn, in which Duvet owes the appellation of Master of the Unicorn, and another of 20, an "Apocalypse Figure," which is visibly modeled after Durer's celebrated "Apocalypse calf Figure."

Yet strangely enough, and this is where Duvet is paradoxical, there is nothing derivative in this work. What Duvet borrowed from Durer is the general disposition of figures and landscape in a number of prints, and this is obvious to the point that each image is reversed. Duvet having transferred Durer's composition as it stood onto the plates. But the expressive content is totally different from Durer's. Duvet is obviously deeply involved in his theme.

## No Space Unfilled

Working as though he were designing cartoons for tapestries or producing hammered silver reliefs, Duvet does not leave an inch of space unfilled. And this extraordinarily crowded space is full of raging energy. A peculiar blend of awkwardness and elan more than one reminds one of William Blake. But Duvet's awkwardness is not technical, or not predominantly so — true, he was self-taught in this craft, but one feels that he was wary of the too facile eloquence of his mannerist contemporaries.

The little one knows of the man himself casts a curious light on his work. He was born in Langres, a town on a bluff north of Dijon. He was a prominent citizen who was called upon to make a tally of silver in the center of which lay a heart, which was presented to King François I when he visited the town in 1521, and he directed the local mys-

"Moses and St. Peter," an engraving by French master Jean Duvet.



tery plays and organized royal receptions.

All this appears in town registers and other documents. But then the plot thickens. For 10 years we have no more trace of Duvet in Langres. On the other hand, a Jean Duvet, goldsmith makes his appearance in the registers of Calvin's Geneva.

But during the same time that he was in Geneva, Duvet was still a member of the "Fraternity of the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar" at Langres, and he paid his taxes in that town. This double life may seem implausible, Mr. Pognon points out, in that age of exacerbated intolerance.

It also suggests that the intensity one finds in the strange engravings for the Apocalypse or in the vigorous representations of Judas' despair and suicide, was well rooted in the man's life, that the religious controversies of the day stirred Duvet to the depths.

While Duvet did not leave as vast a work as his more famous contemporaries, what we have is

full of remarkable power and deserves to be known.

The book is handsomely presented but the prints are not impeccably reproduced. A slight fuzziness becomes obvious under magnification and makes the engraver's line appear a bit muddy even to the naked eye. The book is nonetheless a document of real interest and the only full study available on this neglected artist.

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# SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this guide can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
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<b>MANAGER INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE</b>	Excellent remuneration package	Int'l insurance concern.	Switz./excessive travel	Good back. Training in insurance; sound engineering base (civil or mechanical); Eng. +.	Ref. CHRSO/INT. R. J. de W. Mansfield, P.M. Management, Kreuzstrasse 26, 8000 Zurich, Tel.: Zurich 349336.	L.I.T. 22-6-78
<b>ALL-ROUND BANKERS SAUDI ARABIA</b>		Alfahad Alkandari Alkandari, a Saudi-Dutch banking corp.	Saudi Arabia	18 yrs exp.; 30-40; only level or A.B.R.	Mr. P.R. Bank, Aljazeera Bank, Hudaib Road, P.O. Box 2281, Jeddah.	Financial Times 22-6-78
<b>CHIEF ACCOUNTANT LIBERIA</b>	From \$12,000	Dutch subsidiary of major U.S. rubber manuf.	Liberia	Qual. accountant; early 30s; recent ind. exp.	Ref. 7280, John Nicholson, Asral Recruitment Ass., 17/19 Wexham St., London W1R 9ET, Tel. 01.5292357.	Financial Times 22-6-78
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<b>ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR</b>	Excellent	PI Corp., (manufacturer of sodium silicates & specialty chemicals).	Karachi, Pakistan	Eng. chemical Engineering or Bus. Admin.; M.B.A. record in mgmt. of chemical plants, & mgmt. acct.	J.C. Paine, PI Corporation, P.O. Box 840, Valley Forge, Penn. 19422, U.S.A.	L.I.T. 24-6-78
<b>COUNTRY ECONOMISTS</b>	Based on qualifications & exp.	The World Bank	Washington + int'l travel	Postgrad. deg. in economics (pref. econ.); Eng. + Fr., Sp., Port. or Arabic exp. develop. countries.	Ref. 78-1-91207, The World Bank, Recruitment Division, 1818 Bank, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20433, U.S.A.	The Economist 24-6-78
<b>ECONOMISTS Ind. &amp; Regional Development</b>	£12-10,000 depending on exp.	High-powered team of Consultants.	London U.S.A.	Exp. energy, petrochemicals or investment banking; exp. public-private sector policy.	Ref. 919, Charles Barber-Contland, 30 Farnham Street, London EC4A 4 EA.	The Economist 24-6-78
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<b>MARKETING SERVICES MANAGER</b>		Int'l group (world leader in the field of car stereo-electronic appliances).	Paris	Highly creative & exp. in advertising or product promotion; Eng. + Fr. + Ger.	Ref. MS/PNF, J.A.S., 77 Rue de la République, 75008 Paris.	L.I.T. 27-6-78
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<b>INTERNATIONAL CONTROLLER</b>	Excellent	Esclaire, Inc. (manuf. of capital goods).	Mexico, R.S.A. 48% travel	Bus. deg. 7 to 10 yrs. exp. in fin. positions; English + 1 foreign language.	John N. Finn, Esclaire Inc., 1 Country View Road, Great Valley, Corp. Center, Malvern, Penn. 19355.	Wall Street Journal 27-6-78
<b>INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER</b>	Mid-thirties	Farstone SDA Co. (perfumes/products/pharmaceuticals).	Northeast U.S.A.	M.B.A.; 5 to 10 yrs. exp. in all areas of int'l mktg. research; Engl. + am. 1 Eur. lang.	Ref. 8440, Wall Street Journal, 22 Canfield Street, New York, N.Y. 10047.	Wall Street Journal 27-6-78

(Continued on Page 10)

دکتر محمد علی

(Continued on Page 10)



## U.K. Delays Repayment Of Eurodebt Banks to Reschedule \$1.5 Billion Loan

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Britain will postpone a \$1.5-billion syndicated Eurocurrency loan, arranged in early 1977, delaying the repayment date and cutting the interest cost, the Bank of England said today.

The move is part of the government's policy to reschedule a portion of the nation's \$25-billion of outstanding foreign public-sector debt, the bulk of which falls due in the early 1980s.

The loan was originally signed in February 1977 because of the need to boost Britain's official reserves. The bank said that, on behalf of the Treasury, it has reached agreement with the main participating banks to restructure the loan and that a final agreement is expected to be reached early next week.

The interest rate on the loan will be reduced to 5/8 percent over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) from the original 7/8 percent over Libor for the first two years and 1 point above for the remaining years. In addition, the repayment date of the loan will be extended by four years to 1985-1989, instead of the original 1981-1984.

The bank conceded that a reshuffling of the syndicate is going on, with some members dropping out because of disengagement with the new terms. However, it added, several other members have agreed to take up at least part of the loan dropped by these banks. If the full \$1.5 billion is not taken up, Britain will likely repay the difference ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister James Callaghan, in an address to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said the government wants settlements "much more modest than this year" in the pay round beginning Aug. 1.

## Korea Electric Loan

SEOUL, June 30 (Reuters) — Korea Electric said it reached an agreement with Chase Manhattan Asia for a \$400-million, 10-year loan at one point over the London interbank offered rates to finance two nuclear plants.

In another loan development, Bank of America said it had six other banks have arranged a \$300-million, eight-year loan to Morocco.

## Dollar Steady In Light Trade

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — The dollar was little changed against most major currencies, except the yen and the French franc, as foreign-exchange trading came to a virtual standstill this afternoon.

It hit a new low against the yen at 203.50, below the previous record of 203.80 set Wednesday, and finished at 203.55, a loss of 1.6 yen on the day.

Dealers cited several reasons for the general lull, including the technical effects of trading on the last day of the month, quarter and half year, the approaching July 4 U.S. holiday, vacationing by many dealers and caution ahead of the mid-July Bonn summit meeting.

## BSC Closure Withdrawn

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — British Steel Corp. withdrew a letter concerning the proposed closure of its steel facilities at Bilston, in Staffordshire, today. Steel union leaders yesterday had threatened a national strike in August if the state-owned firm went ahead with the plans.

## U.S. Textile Leaders Urge Import Curb

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — Top leaders of U.S. business and labor, in a rare joint appeal, called yesterday on the administration and Congress to take "strong and immediate" action to counteract a "stunning increase" in textile, apparel and fiber imports.

One of their main proposals called for legislation to exempt textile products from tariff-cutting negotiations now under way in Geneva. Such an exemption had previously been rejected by administration trade negotiators on grounds it could jeopardize the entire round of talks aimed at reducing world trade barriers.

The appeal came from AFL-CIO president George Meany, Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro and representatives of both labor and management in the textile and apparel industry.

Only a week ago, the two sides were at each other's throats over the administration's labor law revision bill, which was backed by labor and opposed by business. But the prospective loss of more production jobs and profits in the textile industry brought them together.

## Forceful Action

In their statements, both Mr. Meany and Mr. Shapiro described the textile imports situation as a deepening crisis requiring forceful action. Mr. Meany said the U.S. textile and apparel industries have lost more than 350,000 jobs over the last decade and are currently



Ettore Massaccesi

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Ettore Massaccesi has been named president of Alfa Romeo. Formerly president of Intersind, a group that handles labor relations of state-owned industries, he replaces Arnaldo Cortesi, who resigned from the state auto-making firm after being indicted on charges of having violated Italian labor laws. His case is pending.

John Akitt has been appointed executive vice president of Essochem Europe, in Brussels. Currently executive vice president of Esso Chemical Canada, he succeeds Rodney Grandy who has been appointed senior vice president of Exxon Chemical in New York.

## Turkey Gets New Credit; Debt Rescheduling Seen

ANKARA, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Eight international banks have agreed to underwrite about half of a new \$500-million, medium-term loan to Turkey, central bank sources said today.

The banks, who are underwriting from \$200 million to \$250 million of the loan, are Citibank, Morgan Guaranty, Chase Manhattan, Barclays, Deutschebank, Dresdner Bank, Swiss Bank Corp. and Union Bank of Switzerland.

This will be the first private loan to Turkey since foreign banks withdrew bank credits last year because of the nation's acute foreign-exchange shortage and inability to repay outstanding debts.

Turkey and the consortium are also expected to reach final agreement in August on the rescheduling of Turkey's overdue debts, informed sources said.

Turkey has been negotiating for the past four months with the eight banks representing about 200 of its creditors. The nation's debts to be rescheduled, in the form of bankers' credits and matured deposits convertible into Turkish lira, amount to \$2.5 billion, the sources said.

They said this amount would be paid back in seven years, including a three-year grace period, under the agreement being discussed. The re-

## French Leader Denies Franc Joining Snake

MADRID, June 30 (Reuters) — The French franc will not rejoin the joint European currency float known as the Snake, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said here today.

He noted, however, that France and its Common Market partners were studying possible new mechanisms to create a zone of monetary stability in Western Europe.

By Holbert Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — Economist Arthur Okun predicts that the United States "is running a very severe risk of recession" because of the determination of the Federal Reserve Board to fight inflation with a tight monetary policy.

Speaking yesterday on the occasion of the Brookings Institution's publication of academic papers on innovative ways to fight inflation, Mr. Okun said his admittedly gloomy scenario calls for an economic downturn — unless policies shift — "later this year or early next year."

Mr. Okun made clear that the best prospect he now sees would be a "growth recession," in which gross national product rates stay positive, but less than the 3.5 percent growth level necessary to keep pace with the increasing labor force.

The more serious prospect — a real recession in which GNP growth actually turns negative for at least two consecutive quarters — is "a 55 percent probability at the moment," he said.

Administrative officials privately are also worried about recessionary prospects in the economy but are much more cautious in their public pronouncements.

President Carter's economic advisers would have preferred it if the Federal Reserve Board had not raised interest rates last week, but they think that the game has not been lost, provided that the Fed

loan is to finance Turkey's current import needs which could reach \$500 million, is to be made available in four installments between September and February, sources reported. This loan would also be repaid in seven years at a 1.5-point spread over the Loodoo interbank rate.

Turkey has also been negotiating a separate credit agreement with Citibank. The bank has offered \$100 million — half of it to be used for new imports and the rest to settle old debts with foreign firms to be designated by Citibank.

The country owes new credits totaling an estimated \$6 billion this year to meet its trade deficit and to clear debts. Banks and foreign governments have shown a willingness to reschedule considerable proportions. An agreement along these lines has been signed with Norway and similar agreements are expected with West Germany, the United States, Austria and Italy in the near future.

## Wages Average A 5% Increase In W. Germany

BONN, June 30 (AP-DJ) — West German wage settlements, excluding fringe benefits, averaged a 5-percent rise in the first six months of 1978 against 6.4 percent in all of 1977, the Labor Ministry said today.

The government had said in January that its 3.5-percent growth target for 1978 could be endangered if wages and fringe benefits exceeded a maximum of 5.5 percent in 1978 compared to a 7-percent rise in 1977.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry, in an attempt to quell reports from Washington, said the government has not yet decided upon any tax cut or reform measure to present at the July summit.

losing jobs at the rate of 20,000 a year.

Mr. Shapiro said textile imports rose last year to nearly \$6 billion, with imports for the first four months of 1978 nearly double the level for the same period last year. The textile industry trade deficit of \$3.5 billion for 1977 accounted for about 10 percent of the nation's total trade deficit, he added.

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## From Fed's Monetary Policy

## Okun Sees Severe Risk of U.S. Recession

does not move for even tighter money.

The administration scenario calls for an extraordinary second-quarter growth rate (perhaps 9 percent) when reported in mid-July, representing a recovery from a winter-depressed first quarter, then a gradual decline for the following 18

months to something at or slightly less than a 4-percent real growth rate.

Mr. Okun views the situation more critically, even if the Fed does not push interest rates any higher. Last week, the Fed voted to boost the federal funds rate — the level at which members of the Federal Re-

## Miller Agrees Fed Policy Could Crimp Economy

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Federal Reserve Board's campaign to raise interest rates as an anti-inflation measure could choke the economy, Fed chairman William Miller has acknowledged, but he gave no indication the central bank plans to stop its credit-tightening.

In testimony yesterday before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Miller told the panel, "I think we're going to be walking through a very narrow valley to the next few months," and admitted it "will take tremendous skill" to avoid crimping the economy.

He told the panel he thought food-price increases would slow in coming weeks, but "there is much less likelihood of any easing in the underlying inflationary forces" in the economy. He cited next year's scheduled increase in the federal minimum wage as one potentially inflationary development.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miller ran into his first serious clash in Congress in an exchange with Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, over congressional say on a Fed proposal on whether to pay interest to member banks.

After Mr. Reuss complained vehemently about a plan by the board to invite comments on its proposal instead of sending it directly to Congress, Mr. Miller blew up and admonished him: "You're telling me I can't send a memo without your permission. Well, that's not acceptable, I think that's enough."

The exchange, which occurred at the hearing of the Joint Economic Committee, of which Mr. Reuss is also a member, marked the first time the usually unflappable Miller has stumbled. Later in the afternoon, the Fed's seven-member board of governors acceded to Rep. Reuss, on Mr. Miller's recommendation, voting to send its proposals to Congress rather than try to put them into effect on its own — but not before the congressman had the last word.

At one point during the hearing, he chided Mr. Miller: "There you go with your 'I've been a corporate executive all my life and I make the decisions.'" At another, Rep. Reuss told the Fed chairman that "the Federal Reserve can go jump in the lake."

The flap between the two involved a Fed proposal to pay interest on the reserves it requires member banks to keep on hand in regional Federal Reserve Banks. The move is designed to try to stop the decline in Federal Reserve membership.

## Big Board Prices Ease in Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters)

Rising interest rates and concern they could go higher depressed the stocks today on the New York Stock Exchange as trading which slowed as investors began their Independence Day weekend early.

The market was hurt by a quarter-point rise in the prime rate to 9 percent. After the close the Fed announced a quarter-point rise in the discount rate to 7 1/2 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 2.69 to 818.95 and declines led advances 711 to 647. Volume fell to 18.11 million shares

## Banks' Lift Prime to 9%; Fed Credit Moves Seen

NEW YORK, June 30 — As major U.S. banks lifted their prime rate to 9 percent from 8 1/2 percent today, analysts predicted increasing pressure for further tightening in the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

However, they disagreed about how soon the Fed might act to initiate a further rise in the key federal funds rates.

Mounting pressure for further tightening comes from another large revision for narrowly defined money supply for prior weeks. The Fed said in its report late yesterday that its monetary data from the period since the May 10 week has been revised to "reflect error in processing cash item adjustment."

While it did not provide details of the adjustments since the May 10 week, and no explanation of the error, the revision did appear to be the major reason for a \$1.4-billion increase in reported M-1 for the June 14 week and did seem to mute the significance of the \$1.9-billion decline reported for the June 21 week, analysts said.

Fed data also showed average M-1 for the month of May has been increased by \$300 million to \$348.6 billion.

As a result of the latest adjustment, coming on the heels of last

week's quarterly benchmark revisions, which also produced a large increase in money supply, analysts said growth rates for M-1 look even more ominous than before. For M-1, the quarterly growth rate is now up to 12.6 percent, compared with 11.3 percent last week.

Such rates of expansion, the analysts said, must be causing the Fed considerable concern, even considering the fact that chairman William Miller said yesterday adjustment in the Fed's 4-to-6 1/4 percent longer-term M-1 target level may be justified.

Accordingly, some analysts believe a further upward move to an 8-percent funds rate level is imminent. Other analysts believe the Fed will hold off a while longer before pushing the funds rate higher.

The analysts argue that there must be some counter interest rates may be having in the economy, and the Fed may therefore want more time to see what results current rate levels have.

## Canada Trade Surplus

OTTAWA, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Canada's seasonally-adjusted trade surplus rose to \$Can.343 million in May from a surplus of \$Can.127 million in April, Statistics Canada reported today.

serve lead to each other — to 7% percent. That represents the fourth successive boost in the past three months, or a full 100 basis points (1-percent) increase in short-term rates.

"The Fed is keeping strictly to a target of 6.5-percent growth in M-1 (the basic money supply), and inflation rates have moved a bit over the 6-percent level," he said. "That can be interpreted as nothing but a collision course."

## 'Crunch' in Credit

The prospect, he said, is that interest rates will rise, producing a "crunch" in credit availability. "That could lead to a 'soft landing,' with a very soggy economy," he noted. "But it is more likely that we would have a recession that would go into the history books, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research."

The bureau is a research organization, the semi-official arbiter of economic cycles and when they end and begin.

Mr. Okun and his Brookings colleague George Perry urge the use of the tax system to slow inflation, thus taking the pressure off the Fed to be the lone fighter against inflation.

They advocate a set of policies known as TIP (tax-based income policies) by which the tax system would be used, either as carrot or stick, to induce unions and companies to moderate wage and price increases.

Mr. Okun and Mr. Perry admitted today that "one shouldn't hold his breath" anticipating the adoption of TIP or other innovative anti-inflation policies. But they warned that unilateral pursuit of traditional anti-inflation policies might not produce the desired results.

Mr. Perry said that an extra percentage point of unemployment would lower the inflation rate by only 0.3 percentage point after one year and by only 0.7 percentage point if maintained for three years. That extra point of unemployment, Mr. Perry said, "would cost over a million jobs and some \$60 billion of real production each year."

from yesterday's 21.66 million.

Scitlog Drug led the active list, easing 1/4 to 13 1/2 and Abbott Laboratories slipped 1/4 to 32 1/2 for second place.

Inland Container was a bright spot adding two to 32 1/2. Time Loc., which picked up 1/4 to 41, will begin a \$35-a-share offer for inland soon.

Tropicana Products picked up 1/4 to 45 1/2. The Federal Trade Commission opposes its proposed merger with Beatrice Foods as being anticompetitive. Beatrice eased 1/4 to 25 1/2.

Wheat was up 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents; corn up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; oats up 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 and soybeans up 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were substantially higher, corn higher and soybeans irregularly higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans advanced on a bullish crush figure released in an industry report.

## Consumer Prices Up 0.9% in U.S. in May

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — U.S. inflation continued at a rapid pace in May as the cost of food, housing and transportation drove consumer prices up 0.9 percent, the Labor Department said today.

The increase matched the 0.9 percent rise in April, which had been the largest jump in more than a year. In the past three months, consumer prices have gone up at an average annual rate of 11.3 percent.

The index for all urban consumers climbed at a 10.8-percent annual rate last month after rising at the same pace in April and at a 9.6-percent annual rate in March. The rise was fueled by soaring food prices which climbed an adjusted 18-percent annual rate after rising at a 21.6-percent annual rate in April.

The department said that housing prices rose at a 12-percent annual rate, up from an adjusted 10.8-percent annual rate in April.

Prices of food purchased in grocery stores rose at a 21.6-percent annual rate for more than one-third of the rise.

After the announcement, the White House said it was "clearly not good news for consumers." However, spokesman Rex Granum said the upward trend of food prices "should be flattening out very soon" because of what has happened recently in prices of livestock and raw farm products.

He said the index "underlined the urgency in getting on with the program the president has proposed in dealing with inflation."

On an unadjusted basis the index for all urban consumers stood at 193.3 percent of the 1967 average in May, up 7 percent from a year earlier.

Also unadjusted, the revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers stood at 193.3 percent of the 1967 average, up 7 percent from the year earlier and up 1 percent from April.

## Purchasing Power

In May consumers' purchasing power declined 1.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The decline was the sharpest since January's 2.9-percent drop and followed three months of modest increases.

Real gross average weekly earnings for non-farm workers in May declined 1.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis after a 0.5-percent rise in April and a 1-percent rise in March.

The Agriculture Department, backing the White House forecast, also predicted that retail food prices probably will rise about 2 percent this summer, less than the 4-percent gain recorded this spring. Officials said prices will not change too much this autumn and that the year's total price increase will be between 8 and 10 percent.

Meanwhile, new factory orders climbed a moderate 0.7 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted \$129.26 billion the Commerce Department reported. The increase follows a 1.9-percent increase in April to an adjusted \$128.39 billion and a 2.7-percent rise in March to an adjusted \$125.97 billion. The department said new orders for durable goods declined less than one-tenth of 1 percent to an adjusted \$69.98 billion.

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**A NEW COMMERCIAL PLAZA IN JEDDAH**

The "Madinat Jeddah Organisation", which ranks among the top Saudi Arabian business groups, signed on Monday, June 26, 1978, in Paris with Compagnie Francaise d'Entreprises (C.F.E.) a turnkey contract for the building of a prestigious high-rise commercial complex in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

The project was sponsored by the MUBA, MUBA, Group, which is expanding its activities in the Middle East.

Financing for the 160,000,000-Franc complex was arranged by Credit Commercial du Francais as the leader of a consortium of French banks.

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May, 1978







12 Month Stock										Sis.		Ch'ge		12 Month Stock										Sis.		Ch'ge		12 Month Stock										Sis.		Ch'ge	
High	Low	Div	In	5 Yr	P/E	100%	High	Low	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div	In	5 Yr	P/E	100%	High	Low	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div	In	5 Yr	P/E	100%	High	Low	Close	Prev							

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Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:						
Commodity	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
N.Y. SILVER	oz.	6.35	6.37½	6.35	6.38¼	+ 01¼

FOODS		Fruit		Total		5,000 Troy oz. contracts		Fruit		Total			
Cacao Beans, lib.	N/A.	N.A.	Jan	525.25	525.50	531.00	524.40	-2.80	Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Cacao Beans, lib.	N/A.	N.A.	Jan	525.25	525.50	531.00	524.40	-2.80	Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Coffee & Spices, lib.	1.65	1.65	Jan	525.25	525.50	531.00	524.40	-2.80	Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
TELETYPE			Jan	525.25	525.50	531.00	524.40	-2.80	Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Prilicium 40% 32% lib.	B.44	B.44	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
METALS			Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Iron 3 1/2% Phil. Lib.	264.50	264.50	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Iron 3 1/2% Phil. Lib.	214.76	214.76	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Steel scrap 40% Phil. Lib.	73.74	64.34	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Lead spec. lib.	8.31	8.31	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Copper spec. lib.	8.31	8.31	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Tin (Shorea), lib.	5.946	4.3504	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
Zinc S. E. S. S. S. S.	8.31	8.31	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
SHRIMP	5.265	4.118	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
GOLD N.Y. ex.	120.55	120.55	Jan	528.00	524.50	543.90	-3.10		Nov	6,479.64	6,479.64	6,471.41	+0.14
COMMODITY INDICES													
Market's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)													
June 30	916.91	879.21											
a - Preliminary													
GOLD 100 ounce contracts													
July	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sales, Thur. 7.261													
Total open interest, Thur. 99,044, up 584 from Wed.													
SOYBEAN OIL													
100 lbs. oil, cents per lb.													
July	25.45	25.70	25.38	25.45	+ 29								
Aug	25.40	25.65	25.60	25.67	+ 15								
Oct	25.40	25.65	25.60	25.67	+ 15								
Dec	25.40	25.65	25.60	25.67	+ 15								
Jan	25.40	25.65	25.60	25.67	+ 15								
Mar	25.40	25.65	25.60	25.67	+ 15								
May	25.40	25.65	25.60	25.67	+ 15								
Jul	25.40	25.65	25.60	25.67	+ 15								
Total open interest, Thur. 197,143, up 71,887 from Wed.													
GOLD 100 ounce contracts													
July	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sales, Thur. 7.261													
Total open interest, Thur. 22,417, up 292 from Wed.													
GNMA CERTIFICATES													
(1 pct.—\$100,000; pts. & 32nds of 100)													
Oct 1	89-29	90-03	89-29	89-21	-05								
Nov	89-28	89-05	88-31	89-01	-05								
Dec	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
Jan	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
Mar	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
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Nov	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
Dec	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
Jan	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
Mar	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
May	89-28	89-05	88-3	89-01	-05								
Jul	89-28	89-05											

NEW YORK FUTURES		Feb		192.30		193.00		191.50		192.20		-0.30		SOYBEAN MEAL		100 tons; dollars per ton		Total open interest Thur. 33,530, up 326 from Wed.	
June 30, 1978		Apr		195.40		196.00		194.50		195.30		-0.30							
		June		198.70		199.40		198.50		198.40		-0.10							

			Cattle		Close		Range
MAINE POTATOES							
50,000 lbs cwt. per lb.							
Nov	5.50	5.52	5.50	5.55	+ .04		
Dec	5.60	5.62	5.67	6.01	+ .04		
Mar	6.40	6.40	6.42	6.46	+ .04		
May	7.38	7.44	7.37	7.37	- .01		
Est. sales: 345; sales: Thu. 399.							
CHICAGO FUTURES							
June 30, 1978							
Total open interest: Thu. 9,625, up 92 from Wed.							
COFFEE-C		C		Close		Range	
75,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.							
Jul	181.00	141.00	158.25	158.38	-3.87		
Aug	147.25	148.00	145.00	144.10	-3.22		
Sep	134.00	135.75	135.50	134.50	-2.50		
Mar	120.00	120.00	125.00	124.75	-0.25		
May	120.00	120.00	125.00	124.75	-0.25		
Nov	121.75	120.75	120.25	120.25	-1.15		
Sep	119.50	120.00	120.00	120.25	+1.25		
Est. sales: 145; sales: Thu. 399.							
CHICAGO FUTURES							
June 30, 1978							
Total open interest: Thu. 50,697, off 866 from Wed.							
WHEAT		W		Close		Range	
5,000 bush. per bush.							
Jul	2.12	2.14	2.16	2.12	-1.14		
Sep	2.16	2.18	2.14	2.17	+8.25		
Mar	2.09	2.12	2.16	2.12	+8.25		
Sep	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
Nov	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
May	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
Nov	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
May	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
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May	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
Nov	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
May	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
Nov	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.22	+10.25		
May	2.12	2.25					

SUGAR NO. 11	Total open interest Thur, 32,319, off 979	Total open interest Thur, 4,407, up 1,000	Sept	1.8510	1.8550	1.8250	1.8395	-0.0145
112,000 lbs., cents per lb.	from Wed.	Wed.	Dec	1.8400	1.8420	1.8115	1.8270B	-0.0170

[illegible]

Wed.	ORANGE JUICE, 15.000 lbs. 7 cents per lb.	Interest Rates	Apr	63.95	65.15	63.75	65.15	+1.50	WorProd	HuntIntRes	SmithKline
			May	64.40	65.45	64.05	65.15	+1.10	GeoHart	KubotaLtd	Stop Shop
									Gen Bant	Moreman	

[illegible]

Total open interest Thu. 47,729, off 682 from Wed.	Shell Drug	274,000	15%	- 1/8	July	40.75	38.50	40.00	39.50	+ 2.00	demand should rise only moderately
Wend.	Abbott Lab	345,900	32%	- 1/8	Aug	47.25	48.85	47.00	48.82	+ 1.97	ly this year and next, according to
Wend.	AmTT	371,300	60		Feb	55.20	55.45	53.90	54.40	- .52	the Royal Dutch Shell announced
						54.40	54.40	53.75	53.90	- .20	

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
30 Ind	820.86	823.20	815.06	818.95	-2.5%	47.15	47.50	46.80	47.40	+ .15							
						56.85	56.85	56.35	56.45	- .25							

[illegible]

percent from April, the automobile	June 29.....	107,548	227,431	395	Jul	209.00	210.20	209.00	209.90	+1.10
manufacturers association said.	June 28.....	102,917	235,892	1,333	Aug	195.00	197.70	195.00	197.20	+2.60
	June 27.....	118,903	291,371	2,050	Sep	192.00	199.70	192.00	197.20	+2.60

<b>Company Paper</b>		June 25.....	159,816	304,342	1,870	May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
<b>At U.S. Record</b>		June 26.....	145,578	297,487	070	May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
		* These totals are included in the sales figures.				May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
						May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
						May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
						May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
						May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
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						May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
						May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500
						May	182,640	183,200	182,800	+1,500











*The guide has in fact just been honored by being the  
subject of controversy on the letters page of the  
London Times*

## Lofty Morality of The Good Food Guide

LONDON (JHT) "Everyone, especially in young society," Henry Adams wrote in his "Education," "complained bitterly that Englishmen did not know a good dinner when they ate it, and could not order one if they were given *carte blanche*."

Times have changed and one can of course eat splendidly, if rarely Englishly, in England. But if menus are increasingly international, one institution, The Good Food Guide, remains as native as treacle tart. The guide has in fact just been honored for being the subject of controversy in the letters of the *London Times*—which seems to please its editor, Christopher Driver, quite a lot even though the subject of the letters is his competence, or lack of it.

The point of The Good Food Guide, however, is that, like food in England, it can be compared to nothing else. It has to deal with absurd menus that feature chicken breasts and steak and kidney smothered in a sauce sounded dire but tasted well, tomato and orange soup, hot avocado with herring roes and anchovy sauce ("quite as misguiding as the sounded"), and a restaurant in the Midlands called Le Provencal that serves *veau d'herbe* with *roesti* and *spatch*.

And the menus are rather special, so, according to the guiding rule of the guide:

*Useful converted stables*  
"In the Newmarket/Oxford trunk road: you eat in the stalls surrounded by tack.

pay for their meals, no subsidies from tire companies. It is published by the nonprofit Consumers' Association. Like the greatest monument to English amateurism, the Oxford English Dictionary, it is based upon contributions from interested but untrained volunteers. Anyone may write to the guide about a restaurant—and some 10,000 people do each year. A chosen 150 people whom the guide knows are sent private nominations for consideration, then 50 people are asked to eat at certain restaurants at the guide's expense.

With the strength of any entry in the guide is that it is a summary of experience, expert and inept, at different times of the year and different times of the day," Mr. Driver says.

The Good Food Guide was founded in 1951 by Raymond Postgate, the late Socialist historian. Mr. Driver, who was featured in the *Guardian* as the author of "The Exploding University," "The Disarmers: A Study in Protest," and "A Future for the Free Churches," He is angular, bearded, scholarly, in no way a Mr. Bibendum. He does not think that Mr. Postgate's or his background is unsuitable for restaurant criticism. "The English reverence for education, upon the French model, is a part of our education," he says. Mr. Driver started writing to the guide while an Oxford undergraduate.

food in this country, where food is based upon different styles and traditions."

A characteristic of eating out in Britain, Mr. Driver says, is that food is not the essential ingredient of the experience:

"Even the people who actually write to us, who by definition care more about eating than the next person, are more attentive to the nonfood social nuance of the place they're in, which is an essential part of eating in a country where good alone is not taken with proper seriousness."

The guide suffers from occasional vagueness, but is fairly free from unworldly and, but stimulating roundings (stimulating to whom?) and a favorite phrase is "acutely cooked vegetables." In bold print at the bottom of several pages, there is a not greatly useful recommendation: "If you think you are suffering from food poisoning after eating in a restaurant, report this immediately to the local Public Health Authority (and write us in.)"

The burden of the controversy in the *Times* is that Mr. Driver seems to be against expensive, well-known restaurants and expensive, well-known eaters (the typical customer at London's Gavroche is described in the guide as "a rich vulgarian").

"Expense-account luncheons bring my latent puritanism to surface. People cannot

All letters are answered: "If you are depending on voluntary information, you have to be charming," Mr. Driver says. One soon develops a nose for the puff that comes from a restaurateur's mother or the panning that might come from an ex-partner. "It's a branch of literary criticism as well as food criticism. If you attend to the document with an open mind, you can find the Ryans' clues as the name, address or the nonspecific quality of the content that are not to be missed."

**Its Principles**

The Good Food Guide preens itself on its fifty morality: no payments for entries, no advertisements, anonymous inspectors who

Twigg, the skinny British fashion model of the 1960s, who is now a pop singer, is expecting her first baby, her manager said. Twigg — real maiden name Leslie Horaby — is the wife of U.S. actor Michael Whinston. She has just returned from a singing tour in the United States and told her family the baby is due in November.

\* \* \*



Princess Anne and other members of the British royal family were in Vienna for the wedding of Prince Michael of Kent to Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz. The other members included Duke Edward of Kent, Princess Alexandra — Prince Michael's half-sister — and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Michael's stepmother, Princess Alexandra's husband, and Lord Louis Mountbatten. The wedding was held in a retooled room of Vienna's neo-Gothic Town Hall. The prince and the baroness were married in a civil ceremony because the prince cannot marry in England as long as his English wife, the baroness, is a divorcee. There is no civil wedding for members of the British royal family. Pope Paul VI forbade a Roman Catholic church wedding because the couple plan to raise their children as Protestants. Austrian civil marriages are recognized by Britain. The baroness' title will be "Princess Michael."

\* \* \*

Mayor Frank L. Rizzo of Philadelphia, the son of an Italian immigrant, said that if given the chance,

President Carter  
...and catch

he could put the Red Brigades "in prison where they belong." In a deposition filed in federal court in Philadelphia, Rizzo said Italy could be police chief in Italy for about one year, maybe less, if couldn't take on the Red Brigades and make them obey the law. I jump off Walt Whitman Bridge" Philadelphia. Also in the deposition, filed as part of court proceedings in a police brutality suit against the city, Rizzo said of Italian cops: "I can't understand how a group of about 800, the Red Brigades, could bring a government to its knees to vicious murders and killings. If the police in Italy are afraid to do their jobs. This is what happens here almost, and the only reason I haven't happened in Philadelphia is because I happen to be the mayor." Rizzo volunteered that the way to deal with criminals who resist at rest is "spacco il capo," Italian for "bust their heads."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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[illegible]

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